

August 11 1978
60,377
fifteen pence

THE TIMES

How Britain loses when they balance the books in Brussels, p 12

Chrysler sells European operation to Peugeot in £220m deal

Chrysler Corporation of America has agreed to sell its European vehicle interests to the French group, Peugeot, for cash and shares worth a reported \$430m (about £220m). The implications for Chrysler United Kingdom are considered by Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State

for Industry, in view of an assurance given by the American parent not to dispose of its British interests without prior consent. The assurance was given 2½ years ago when the Government rescued Chrysler UK from bankruptcy with £162m of state aid.

Mr Varley studies implications for British plants

Mr Varley, who is currently in the United Kingdom, is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12.

Mr Varley, who is currently in the United Kingdom, is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12.

Mr Varley, who is currently in the United Kingdom, is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12.

Mr Varley, who is currently in the United Kingdom, is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12.

Mr Varley, who is currently in the United Kingdom, is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12. He is expected to return to the United States on August 12.

Air travellers told to check from home as 'worse delays' loom

The French air traffic controllers yesterday brought forward the resumption of their work-to-rule to this morning. The British travel and airline industries said last night that delays over the next few days could be worse than when the controllers took action two weeks ago.

The Association of British Travel Agents advised people to check with travel companies by telephone about flight delays before leaving home, and to come to the airports ready for delays by bringing sandwiches, books and magazines, and games for children.

Bread and circuses preoccupy M Giscard

From Ian Murray Paris, Aug 10 President Giscard d'Estaing sent a letter yesterday to M Jean-Pierre Lecar, the Minister of Culture and Communications, expressing concern about the future of the circus in France.

The minister, after meeting M Christian Boner, the secretary-general of the French Circus Association last week, announced that he was setting up a study on how to safeguard the circus. The event that has brought them both to take a sudden interest in the circus is the financial collapse last month of the biggest one in France, owned by Jean Richard, the actor. At about the same time, the French Government announced that it was to go into liquidation while on tour there.

Optimism in talks on navy base disputes

In London between civil servants' leaders and the Ministry of Defence, talks on an optimistic basis will be resumed this morning. The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning.

The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning. The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning.

The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning. The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning.

The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning. The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning.

The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning. The talks, which have been suspended since last week, are expected to resume this morning.

New peace talks in Post Office dispute

A ray of hope appeared last night for an early end to the Post Office engineers' dispute, which is increasingly disrupting telephone, telex and postal services. The 23-man national executive of the Post Office Engineering Union was interrupted while in session yesterday by a telephone call from the office of Sir William Barlow, chairman of the Post Office, suggesting early talks.

The union's executive yesterday did not reject Lord McCarthy's peace formula of a two-stage reduction in the working week from 40 to 37½ hours at three-monthly intervals. But the union remains bound by a conference decision to achieve a 35-hour week.

In 'The Times' tomorrow

John Russell Taylor shares the life of Alfred Hitchcock, the veteran film director, in tomorrow's Saturday Review, and there is an article by Caroline Moorehead on Frances Parnridge, one of the last of the Bloomsbury set. The sports diary reports on personalities and passions of the Commonwealth Games.

California sniper wounds Briton

San Francisco, Aug 10.—Mr Terry C. Gorman, 45, manager of a Midland Bank branch in Sheffield, was said to be "recovering nicely" in hospital here after being shot below the shoulder last night by a sniper while riding in a crowded cable car.

"I heard this loud pop, I felt a burning sensation on my side, then after a brief moment I lost all feeling and I realized I was bleeding," he said. "I must be a lucky man."—Reuter and UPI.



Canal unplugged: Workmen dredging the Chesfield Canal at Reiford, Nottinghamshire, hauled from the 10ft-deep water a rusty iron chain with the usual mass of old bicycles, prams and other rubbish, and then watched in astonishment as one and a half miles of canal drained away into the River Idle, nearby. They had unwittingly pulled out a large wooden plug attached to the chain (above), which was probably an original part of the canal, built in 1777. The two workmen photographed were not those concerned. The sudden disappearance of the water left the Severn Trent Water Authority dredger stuck in the mud yesterday, with two dozen other craft. A family of Danish holidaymakers was marooned, their hired pleasure boat at the other side of a lock in deep water and unable to continue.

The British Waterways Authority said: "It seems that the plug could have been in existence since the canal was constructed. Although this is a normal part of canal engineering, we have never before come across one and we certainly did not know of the existence of this one. All records of this canal were destroyed in a fire in Leeds during the war and the dredging team could not have known of this drain. We hope to have the drain repaired and the canal filled again by Saturday."

Christina O'Connell out

Former Miss Christina O'Connell, 27, daughter of Aristotle O'Connell, made visit to Britain yesterday. She arrived at Luton airport in a private aircraft for Athens at 6.30 pm. She married 10 days ago to Mr Sergei Kausov. The couple said they intended to spend a honeymoon in Siberia before living in Moscow. But four days after the wedding she went to what she described as a business discussion with a man who thought that her visit in May had been made to protect her from the shipping business, of which she is head. Her movements remain a secret which was owned by her father and is now regarded as the name of her second husband, Mr Alexander And.

Korchnoi win evens the scores

Viktor Korchnoi, the world chess championship challenger, won the eleventh game against Anatoly Karpov, the champion, to draw level with one game each. The champion blundered on the twenty-fifth move to allow Korchnoi to seize the initiative and apply heavy pressure. Karpov limped through the second half of the match, resigning after the fiftieth move to give Korchnoi his first win after nine draws.

Pay policy 'to stay'

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, predicted a permanent incomes policy under Labour and attacked the Conservative proposal to allow free bargaining in private industry while holding down public sector pay. A return to the inflation rate of 1973 would jeopardize the Government's efforts to keep down manufacturing costs.

Conclave date set

The Conclave to elect the new Pope is to begin on August 25, one day before the 20-day limit after the last Pope's death.

Jobs dispute closes New York papers

New York's three main newspapers have closed down because of a dispute over manning. Publication ceased when the printers walked out in protest against new working rules designed to halve the number of jobs over a period of years. There were nine newspapers in the city before the last strike in 1962; within months only three remained.

Portuguese pledge

Senhor Alfredo Nobre de Costa, the newly appointed Prime Minister of Portugal, has said that the structure and policies of his Government, which he is in the process of forming, will not differ radically from its predecessor. His appointment has been opposed by trade unions and the extreme left.

'30 monsters' in loch

Dr Charles Wyckoff, an American researcher with a joint British, American and Canadian team, has announced that there may be not one Loch Ness monster but 30. He believes there may be a colony living between 200 and 300 feet below the surface.

Gold for Bryant

David Bryant, of England, collected his fourth successive Commonwealth Games gold medal when he won the singles in the bowls competition at Edmonstone.

BR plan big increase in football trains

Last year's success in reducing violence among football supporters on trains has led British Rail to increase special trains this season by a quarter. The cost of damage had fallen from £100,000 three years ago to £1,000 last season because of better club stewarding and the presence of railway police on football specials, British Rail said.

Century for Boycott

Geoffrey Boycott made his return to the England side with an unbeaten century against New Zealand in the second Test at Trent Bridge. After being dropped in the third over he went on to make 108 not out of an England total of 252 for two wickets. Radley made 59 and Cooch 55.

Play cancelled

The BBC has cancelled the second showing of the television play *Gatcha*, planned for Tuesday, after a protest over its bad language and violence.

Rebut: Uneasy calm as Syrian units begin redeployment

Rebut: Uneasy calm as Syrian units begin redeployment and residents wait to see if latest ceasefire can be maintained.

Leader page, 13

Letters: On the repatriation of Russians, from Professor Michael Howard, and Mr Peter Calvocoressi; on donations to party funds, from Mr R. Underhill; on ecological policies, from Lord Beaumont of Whitley.

Arts, page 7

Stanley Reynolds on Loose Change (BBC); John Higgins on the Frim; David Robinson on new films in London; John Russell Taylor on Brazilian Indian art of today.

Features, pages 6 and 12

Peter Smeaton: Has election day gone for good in Guyana? Foreign Report.

Obituary, page 14

His Hon Judge Everett; Mr C. C. Scott; Mr H. L. Beckett.

Sport, pages 8-10

Golf: James leads at halfway in Benson and Hedges tournament; Football: new contract for Aston Villa manager; Show jumping: Macken and Pessoa share spoils at Dublin again.

Business News, pages 11-20

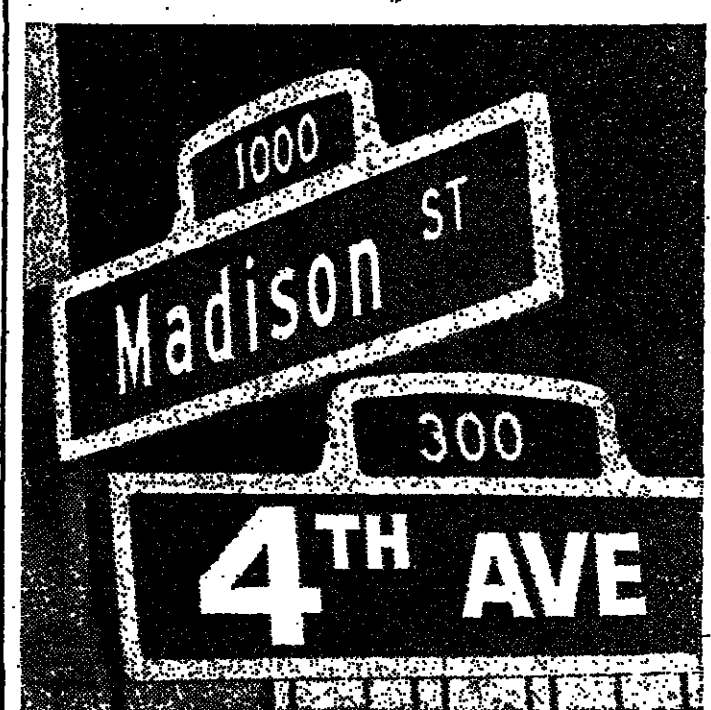
Stock markets: Equities slipped back leaving the FT Ordinary share index down 2.2 at 514.0. Gilts were mixed.

Financial Editor: Meeting the demand for equities

Special deposits: easing the "corset" strains; GEC: no slackening of momentum.

Business Diary: Garment workers look for a new general secretary

Home News, 2, 3; Chess, 2, 4; European News, 4, 5; Court, 2, 4; Overseas News, 4, 5; Crossword, 2, 4; Appointments, 14, 18; Diary, 2, 4; Arts, 7; Features, 15-20; Law Report, 13, 14; Letters, 13, 14; Theatre, 13, 14; 25 Years Ago, 13, 14; Weather, 14; Wills, 14; TV & Radio, 13, 14; 25 Years Ago, 13, 14; Weather, 14; Wills, 14.



WHERE IN THE WORLD WILL YOU FIND STANDARD CHARTERED?

If you have business around Seattle, you can take advantage of Standard Chartered's world wide branch-to-branch system. Your nearest U.K. branch will work directly with Seattle, cutting out delays and saving you money. Only a real overseas bank like Standard Chartered can do this for you. Today, why not ask Keith Skinner to tell you some more about our service, on 01-623 7500.

Standard Chartered Bank Limited
helps you throughout the world
Head Office 10 Cannon Lane, London EC2N 2AB

SPORTS NEWS

drop in image to football specials'

Paul Hornell
The Rail is planning to
a "football specials"
ason by a quarter after
ge success last year in
violence on charter

Humphrey Todd, British
Inter-City manager, dis-
that damage had been
3 from £100,000 three
ago to just £1,000 last
He attributed the suc-
better stewarding by the
clubs and in a change
sh Rail policy in placing
Transport police on foot-
specials where necessary.
Todd admitted that hooli-
by small parties of foot-
supporters on ordinary
trains remained a diffi-
Last year British Rail
e from the 900 trains
by chartered by the clubs
£5m.

Todd said: "The turn-
in terms of damage has
amazing. We want to
use more football sup-
clubs to charter trains.
has a million soccer fans
use British Rail every
and, despite reports to
stary, this is a business
ue, want to encourage,
keen to develop, especi-
supporters' club charter
business."

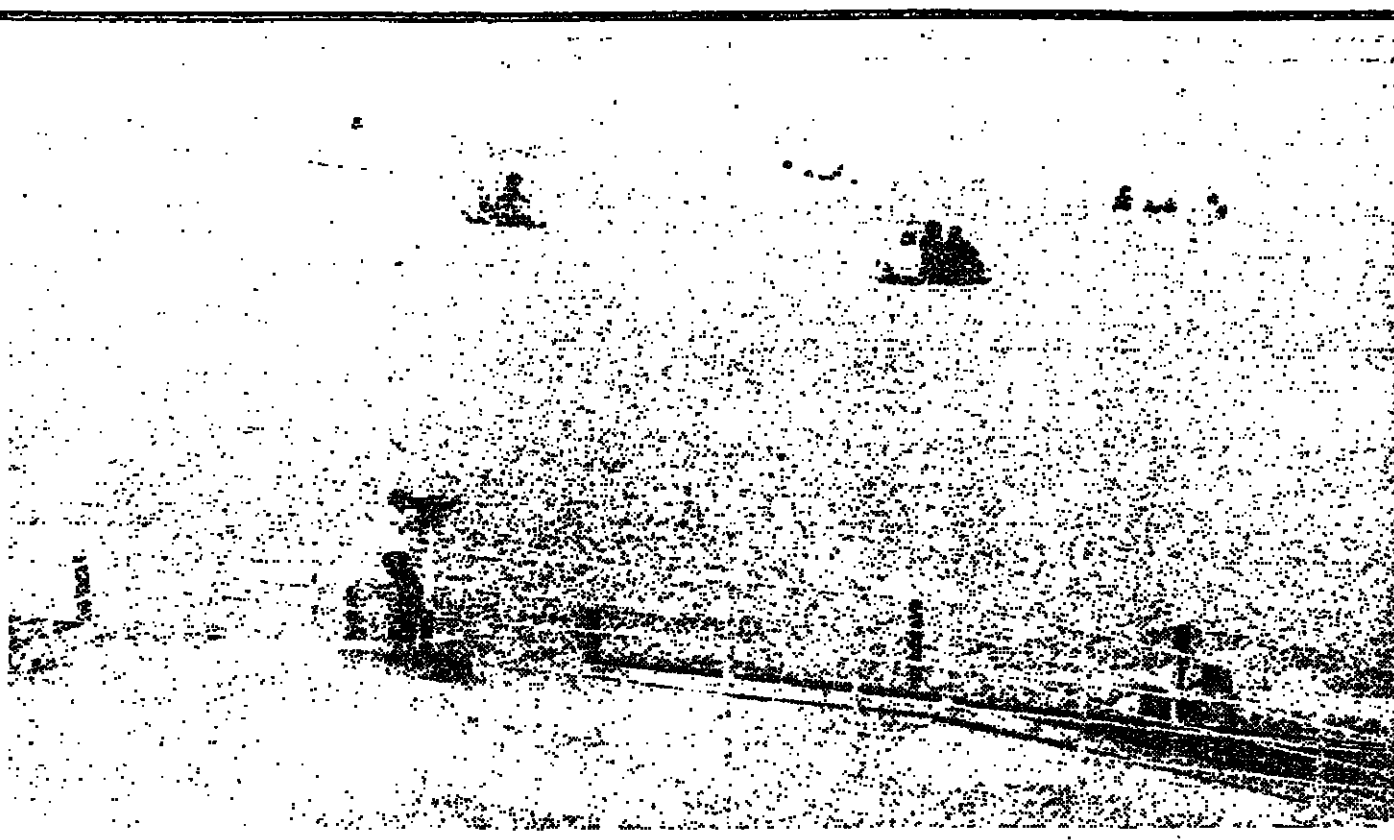
sh Rail has published a
informing supporters'
of its range of charter
campaign to encourage
use. About 25 football
officers have also been
by British Rail to
hubs to make bookings
ve advice.

her development, which
d said had proved its
was to arrange for police
to travel regularly with
ne supporters and so
a special relationship.
many as 12 officers travel
ns carrying 600 suppor-
t often only two are
t necessary and clubs
ood records frequently
ly their own stewards.

ther remand archdeacon

Ven John Ross Youens,
33, a chaplain to the
who is charged with in-
behaviour likely to cause
ch of the peace during
bledon tennis champion-
was further remanded on
ditional bail by Wimb-
le magistrates yesterday until
ber 12.

deacon Youens, of Hook
Woking, Surrey, was not
t but a letter from his
rs read to the magistrates
that he was contesting
arge.



A visitor scanning the almost deserted holiday beach at Brighton yesterday.

Backing for woman priests

From Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent
Canterbury

The long-awaited response of
the Lambeth Conference to the
voted issue of woman priests
came yesterday in a document
that pronounced very firmly that
the Anglican Communion does
indeed know what it is doing.

The conference refused to
recommend a five-year morat-
orium on women's ordination,
and will reply courteously but
firmly to Orthodox and Roman
Catholic objections. The only
real hesitation came on the issue
of woman bishops, and the con-
ference agreed that that
required further consultation
because of the special place of
the bishop as a focus of unity in
the church.

The debate was relaxed and
amicable under the firm chair-
manship of the Archbishop of
Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan,
who is president of the Lambeth
Conference. The final document
won the support of many
bishops who personally oppose
the ordination of women, and
was carried by 316 to 37, with
17 abstentions. The Bishop of
Truro, Dr Graham Leonard, who
is to lead the opposition to the
ordination of women at the
November meeting of the
General Synod of the Church
of England, was seen to vote for
it.

Only the proposed five-year
pausa really tested the feeling
on the rightness or wrongness
of women's ordination in
general. It was defeated in the
ratio of about two votes to one.
Some bishops complained in
the course of the debate that the

conference had not gone into
the underlying issues at all,
leaving those to be studied by
each member church of the
communion at the appropriate
time. But with the Anglican
churches in Canada, the United
States and New Zealand already
having woman priests, there was
little likelihood of a retreat on
the central issue.

The tone of the document, the
concord of the debate and the
large majority at the end repre-
sented a considerable triumph
for the conference itself, and
those, like Dr Coggan, particu-
larly responsible for steering it
through that minefield. It will
be regarded as an assertion of
Anglican self-confidence and of
a new and deeper sense of
internal church unity in the face
of the most divisive issue the
Anglican communion has ever
had to grapple with.

Its influence on the Novem-
ber General Synod is hard to
measure, but certainly it gives
no extra ammunition to the
opponents of women's ordina-
tion. From yesterday the
Church of England is officially
and unambiguously part of a
worldwide communion which is
prepared to accept women
priests, albeit not everywhere,
and that terminates the argu-
ment that those churches with
woman priests, are in any sense
irregular or out of line with
the main current of Anglican-
ism. That fact alone may en-
courage the general synod to
follow the worldwide trend.

The final document recog-
nizes that there have been dis-
tress and pain caused by the
issue, and it declares that heal-

ing that is a "primary pastoral
responsibility of all, especially
of the bishops."

The right of each church to
make up its own mind is re-
asserted, while it is also
acknowledged that what each
church does has "the utmost
significance" for the Anglican
Communion as a whole. "The
conference affirms its commit-
ment to the preservation of
unity within and between all
member churches of the Angli-
can Communion," it declared.

The bishops agreed that
churches with woman priests
should remain in communion
with churches without them,
and vice versa, and agreed to
respect each other's convic-
tions. The Anglican Consultative
Council was asked to use its
good offices to maintain and
improve relations between those
two groups of churches.

The document lays down
guidelines on the harmonious
conduct of relations between
those churches that do ordain
women and those that do not.
Requiem Mass: In a unique
demonstration of affection
and respect, the bishops took
part in a requiem Mass for Pope
Paul VI celebrated by the three
Roman Catholic official
observers.

The senior observer, the
Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmac-
noise, Ireland, the Right Rev.
Cahal Daly, said the sympathy
extended by the conference on
the death of the Pope had been
magnificent, and the invitation
to celebrate the Mass as part of
the conference business "will
ever remain among our
cherished memories".

Productivity deal at newspaper

Journalists on the Sun have
accepted a productivity deal
which will mean a 5 per cent
increase in pay, the newspaper
said last night. The formula
was agreed by management and
the National Union of Jour-
nalists' chapel (office branch).

The newspaper was not pub-
lished for 11 issues up to
August 4 because of a dispute
during which dismissal notices
were sent to 220 striking jour-
nalists.

They were seeking a produc-
tivity deal of about 12 per
cent, which would have been
worth up to £1,300 a year, on
top of the phase three 10 per
cent increase. Average salaries
of journalists were said to be
about £8,000.

The dispute cost the company
more than £1.6m and an appli-
cation has been made to the
Price Commission for a 1p price
increase.

Pensioners on book charges

Reginald Patterson, aged 75,
of Ventnor Villas, Hove, Sussex,
elected at Hove Magistrates'
Court yesterday to go for trial
by jury on charges of stealing
more than 13,000 books valued
at £54,000 from public libraries.
He and his wife, Dorothy,
aged 73, were remanded on bail
for three weeks. She is
charged with helping him to
keep some of the books.

Labour 'likely to have permanent pay policy'

By Paul Roulledge
Labour Editor

Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary
of State for Prices and
Consumer Protection, today
lambasts Conservative propo-
sals to allow free wage bar-
gaining in private industry,
and predicts a permanent in-
come policy under Labour.

In a direct bid for trade
union support for the Cabinet's
call for continuing pay re-
straints, he argues in the *Journal*
of the National Union of Rail-
waymen: "A socialist govern-
ment has a duty to tell the
people what sort of earnings
level the people can afford."

As a senior minister closely
involved in the operation of
the Government's incomes
policy, Mr Hattersley's view on
the value of pay curbs will
have a wider impact than that
on his immediate audience.

He writes in *Transport*
Review: "This level of earn-
ings plays a crucial part in the
balance of economic success—
as big a part as the value of
the pound, the level of interest
rates and the extent of tax-
ation."

"Anyone who pretends that
we can ignore that essential
ingredient in economic planning
is asking the Government to
abdicate its real responsibilities."

A Socialist government has
a duty to tell the people what
sort of earnings level the

country can afford. And it has
a duty to do all it can to
ensure that the level of earn-
ings which is right for the
nation as a whole is the level
of earnings that the nation
eventually receives."

Mr Hattersley suggests that
a return to the inflation rates
of 1975 would jeopardize the
Government's efforts to keep
manufacturing costs down so
that British industry can get
back into foreign markets
where our goods have been
driven out by cheaper Japan-
ese and German products.

The real difference between
the political parties was how a
policy to plan wages ought to
be organized. "For the Labour
Government, committed to
social justice as well as econo-
mic success, the answer is very
clear. If wages have to be
planned, they ought to be
planned for the economy as a
whole, private as well as public
sector."

Mrs Thatcher has been
frank about her remedy. She
agrees that a wage target is
necessary, but she is only pre-
pared to apply it within the
public sector. There, as direct
or indirect employers, a Con-
servative government would
rigorously hold down wages to
whatever figure they think to
be right.

That is not a policy accep-
table to a Labour govern-
ment, he added.

Union leaders 'seduced by laws' unwanted by members

By Geoffrey Browning
Political Staff

There was a gap between
trade union leaders and their
rank and file members that the
Conservatives wanted to see
closed rather than widened, Mr
William Whitelaw, Deputy
Leader of the Conservative
Party and party spokesman on
home affairs, said in a state-
ment yesterday.

The Government had
"seduced" the union leadership
since 1974 by introducing legis-
lation that might be wanted
by a few union leaders but not
by their members and the
people as a whole, he said.

Mr Whitelaw was rallying to
the defence of Sir Geoffrey
Howe, QC, the shadow Chan-
cellor, who stated on Monday
that some union leaders were
trying to impose a closed shop
on electoral choice.

He harboured deep suspicions
about the formation of the
Trade Union Committee for
Labour Victory on the grounds
that when Conservatives were
critical of Labour policies, that
might be misrepresented as
criticism of the trade unions.

mouth he betrayed his hostility
to trade unions.

Mr Whitelaw commented
that it was a pity Mr Basnett
had to reply to Sir Geoffrey's
important speech with personal
abuse.

"The deep-seated assumption
which Mr Basnett makes is that
the 'Labour movement' is by
definition right on all issues.
"He thinks the essential
qualification for any politician
to hold office is that he should
ignore what people, including
union members, feel about the
unions' present role and power
and instead agree unquestion-
ingly with every proposal from
the union leadership", Mr
Whitelaw said.

In what now seems a simmer-
ing argument about how the
trade unions would fare under
a Conservative government, Mr
Whitelaw emphasized that the
role of trade unions was central
to economic survival and was
"not simply an electioneering
issue".

He said it was no good Mr
Basnett trying to accuse Con-
servatives of attempting to split
the union leadership from its
members. Already they did not
represent the views of their
members on some important
questions.

Farm union faces strike by officials

By Hugh Clayton

Agricultural Correspondent
The National Union of Agri-
cultural and Allied Workers was
threatened yesterday by a strike
of its officials, one of whom is
the son of the general secretary.
The union's 31 district organ-
izers voted unanimously in
London to strike from August
21 to secure the same wages
and conditions as national
officers.

Their action comes three
months after the election of Mr
John Rose as president of the
union. He said yesterday that
he wanted changes in the way
officials worked and that the
executive had voted to oppose
any party claim they might
make under Schedule II of the
Employment Protection Act.

The organ for the West
Norfolk is Mr James Boddy, son
of Mr J. R. (Jack) Boddy, the
general secretary. The organ-
izers said yesterday that they
received £5,500 a year for long
hours covering many activities,
while heads of department in
London covered only one
activity and had an agreement
that would eventually give them
£6,500 a year.

Mr Rose said before that
statement was issued: "The
organizers have got into the
habit of wet-nursing the mem-
bership. I do not want to see an
organizer spending half or
three quarters of his time run-
ning round on accident cases
and so on. The job of the
organizer is negotiation."

He said he wanted to curb
the involvement of union offi-
cials in outside activities.
Mr Leonard Pike, secretary
of the organizers' association
and a representative for part of
the West Midlands, is a magis-
trate and a member of the
Northfield committee on the
ownership and purchase of
farmland.

Mr Rose said that the
organizers were seeking parity
with district officers of other
unions, including the Transport
and General Workers' Union
and the General and Municipal
Workers' Union.

Commonwealth universities

A 12-page report on the
universities of the Common-
wealth is published in *The*
Times Higher Education Sup-
plement today to mark the
congress of the Association of
Commonwealth Universities in
Vancouver. Also Professor Rose-
mary Cramp discusses seven-
teenth century Northumbria and Dilip
Hiro describes Al Azhar
University, Cairo.

More Home News appears on
pages 6 and 14

We've put
the least possible energy
into controlling costs.

A large proportion of the cost of building
materials is the coal, oil, gas or electricity used to
make them. Therefore, if we wanted to keep
costs under control, when fuel prices were soar-
ing, the obvious thing to do was use less energy
to produce the same amount of goods.

Our success has been outstanding.
A saving equivalent to one million tons of coal,
each year.
This notable result is typical of why the

Building Materials Industry is a good example of
private enterprise working for Britain.
Last year, we also exported £1,000 million
worth of products.
For many years, we have enjoyed excellent
industrial relations.

The Building Materials Industry
A solid base for Britain's economy.

And, despite the harsh cut-backs in
government spending, we continued our policy
of steady investment.
You could say that although we put less
energy into our products, we do put more energy
into making them successful.

WEST EUROPE

New Prime Minister of Portugal promises no radical changes

From Jose Shercliff

Lisbon, Aug 10
 Senhor Alfredo Nobre da Costa, Portugal's new Prime Minister, spent today making contacts with a view to forming Portugal's third constitutional government. Appointed yesterday by President Eanes, he was closeted with him this morning in his first prime ministerial consultation.

In his first public statement, given over the national broadcasting network, was suitably cautious. Emphasizing that his Government will be a transitional one, he said that such important matters as economy and finance "cannot be settled by us".

In many ways his programme will be similar to those of the past two governments. The structure of the Government will not be changed and no new formula will be introduced.

Although nothing definite has been disclosed about the people Senhor Nobre da Costa is consulting, it is believed that some of the ministers of the past government, who are continuing their administrative work, may consent to reappointment.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party's national committee is

meeting to discuss the attitude the party will take to the new political situation. The Centre Democratic Party's political committee is also meeting, and tomorrow the Communist Party's central committee will examine the situation.

The Communist Party has already expressed "serious reservations" about the new Prime Minister. The Social Democrats have not yet given an opinion. The Popular Democratic Union, the smallest parliamentary party, has said that Senhor Nobre da Costa is "not suitably anti-fascist".

Economic problems: An immediate economic task for Senhor Nobre da Costa is to end a six-week overtime ban by 8,000 merchant seamen which has paralysed Portugal's merchant fleet of 124 ships.

It has caused supply difficulties in the Algarve tourist province and Madeira, and cost more than £5m so far. There is also unrest in the shipyards and on the railways.

The National Statistics Institute said today that Portugal's trade deficit had widened to 64,600 escudos (£734m) in the first half of this year compared with 48,000 escudos in the same period of 1977.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 13

Cardinals in confusion since death of Pope

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Aug 10
 The Conclave for electing the new Pope will begin on the afternoon of August 25, just a day before the expiry of the 10-day limit after the last Pope's death laid down by Paul VI himself.

The 43 cardinals at the meeting today of members of the Sacred College decided that the funeral service should be outside St Peter's so that the crowds could follow it in the spaciousness of the huge square.

The cardinals also reversed their decision to close the papal coffin for the lying-in-state at St Peter's today and tomorrow. This move had been prompted by a deterioration in the condition of the body.

The number of cardinals who will actually enter the Conclave will probably be 113. In all the Sacred College has 120 members but 15 are over the age of 80 and so, under the rule introduced by Paul VI, cannot vote.

Another two are ill. The absence of the American Cardinal Wright may have an effect: he was not regarded as a possible candidate but his years in the Curia would have given him weight with his American colleagues.

Some of the 15 old men forbidden to enter the Conclave are making their views heard in advance and have insisted on equal treatment at the daily meetings of cardinals.

Their behaviour is one sign of the administrative confusion which has marked the interregnum. It took the French Cardinal Villot, in his capacity as Camerlengo of the Church, three days to find the Fisherman's Ring and Seal belonging to Paul VI which tradition required should be broken at a Pope's death. He was said to have come across it in the end in the back of a drawer.

Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See have not been officially informed of the Pope's death. Instructions are issued and countermanded with some regularity—such as the place where the funeral will take place.

Five climbers killed by storms in French Alps

Chamonix, Aug 10.—Five climbers have been killed in the French Alps, four of them apparently by lightning, and in Switzerland at least 11 people are now known to have drowned in the worst floods for 25 years.

The bodies of three West Germans, including a husband and wife, who died while climbing the Dent du Géant peak on Mont Blanc, were brought back here today.

The death of an Austrian climber, Wolfgang Mader, aged 26, from Gröden, the Aquile Verre peak on Sunday night was reported by his companion.

The body of an Italian mountaineer and his injured companion were found today by a rescue helicopter searching the

Alps for climbers after recent storms. The two men had been climbing the 11,593ft Aiguille de Leschaux.

Helicopters were still searching for two French mountaineers on the Aiguille Noire de Peuterey.

In the Swiss floods the latest victim was a 78-year-old man who drowned when his car was swept away by flood waters near Domodossola. The authorities said this brought to 11 the number of fatalities in the floods caused by non-stop torrential rain last Monday and Tuesday.

Manich: An Alpine club here said 16,000 climbers had died in the Alps in the past 30 years.—Reuter and Agence France-Press.

At least 12 die in Swedish train crashes

Ostersund, Sweden, Aug 10.—At least 12 people were killed and more than 40 injured, some seriously in two train accidents in Sweden today.

At Ostersund in northern Sweden a passenger train carrying tourists and students returning from a church confirmation ceremony collided with a shunting engine, killing nine people and injuring 30.

Shortly afterwards, three people were killed and at least 10 injured when an express train left the track on the regular Malmö-Stockholm line at Schagen, 25 miles from Malmö in southern Sweden.—Reuter.

Icelandic leader fails to form coalition

Reykjavik, Aug 10.—Mr Geir Halldorsson, the Prime Minister of Iceland, has conceded that he failed in his attempt to build an all-party national government able to cope with the country's grave economic troubles.

He continues as caretaker Prime Minister, a role he has played since the election on June 25 which left no group in command of a parliamentary majority.

He had wanted a national coalition because of the gravity of the economic situation, which has led to a 10 per cent rise in unemployment and the fishing industry facing severe losses.—Reuter.

President Eanes puts cat among political pigeons

Industrialist's appointment upsets extreme left and trade unions

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, Aug 10
 In calling upon Senhor Alfredo Nobre da Costa, an industrialist, to form Portugal's third constitutional Government, President Eanes has surprised the country, dismayed the extreme left and thrown the cat among the political pigeons.

The new Prime Minister is not a political animal. He is a brilliant engineer, already experienced in government posts, and a former company director during the Salazar regime. He is a man of the world, dark handsome and distinguished, and is interested in books, music and golf.

He is a man of decision and has been quoted as saying: "It is better to take three wrong decisions out of 10 than not to take any decisions at all". He describes himself as a democrat and "politically independent", and is described by others as a "super technocrat".

"Pip" da Costa, as he is known to his intimates, was born in Lisbon in 1923 and studied engineering in the capital. He also obtained a diploma from Imperial College, London, where he studied on a scholarship in 1947 and 1948.

His career has taken him to some of Portugal's most important industries. From 1950 to 1952 he was with the Champalimaud group's cement company



Senhor Nobre da Costa: "super technocrat".

From 1955 to 1962 he was technical director of the national steel mills south of Lisbon, also a Champalimaud concern, and was later appointed director of the Government's "cabinet of industrial achievements", which he left in 1964.

Senhor Nobre da Costa was managing director of the Lusotecnica firm from 1964 to 1965 and became president of the board of the national oil company, Saco.

After the revolution which toppled the Caetano regime in 1974, Senhor Nobre da Costa was appointed Secretary of State for Heavy Industry in the sixth provisional Government, serving from January to July 1976.

He was appointed Minister of Industry and Technology in the first constitutional Government headed by Dr Soares, whom he replaces as Prime Minister.

There is no doubt that his involvement with the big monopolistic firms of the Caetano regime has set the extreme left and the trade unions against him from the start.

He is accused by the communists of handing back to the original owners, various privately owned firms, which had been taken over by the workers.

Non-communist left accused of Giscard links

the Union of the Left.
 Although he had no objection to a continuing "union of the left", between the leaders of the parties, it was obvious that M. Marchais was really scornful of the type of support the Socialist leaders were capable of giving to the left.

According to the communist newspaper *L'Humanité*, reporting the interview today, M. Marchais had intended to elaborate on the daily growth of the links between the President and M. François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, but he had not been questioned on this point.

Communist tactics would seem to be to push their partners towards joining a government of the centre—as was favoured by the President—and to set out again on their own as the voice of opposition from the left.

M. Marchais asked: "Is it the Communist Party which deceived public opinion when it said that there had been a swing to the right of the Left Radicals and the Socialist Party? Is it true, yes or no."

that Robert Fabre participates in the Government? The facts prove that we were not mistaken."

M. Fabre, who was last week invited to carry out a study on unemployment, has still not given a positive answer to the President. As a condition he has asked to be given all the necessary means and access to information that he believes he will need. There seems, however, little doubt that he will do what he has been asked.

Nevertheless, the national committee of his party met yesterday to consider the embarrassment to the party caused by its honorary president's concerning with the President of the Republic. They had been expected to sanction him but in the end decided to leave the matter to M. Fabre's own conscience: warning him that he would have to draw his own conclusions as to the consequences of his action.

Although there had been over all condemnation at the meeting for what M. Fabre was doing, there had still been too many

voices within the party raised in his support for the leaders to risk a split by taking too strong a line against him.

M. Marchais was, therefore, also able to make capital out of the fact that M. Fabre had been left off slightly. It was further proof, he said, of the left Radicals' move towards the centre.

For M. Marchais there was fresh proof all the time of the link between the bourgeois left and the Socialist Party while the only real base for the left should be the support of the workers. "We do not choose our allies," he said. "We consider that in order that there should be change the forces of the left must unite and work together. But experience shows that for that you must have a strong Communist Party."

M. Marchais spent some time attacking what he saw as a smear campaign against him by the press. Referring disparagingly to his erstwhile partners, he said that his party was the only one that could claim that its leaders had never done anything dishonourable.

M Barre takes a look at mud of Seine

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Aug 10
 The red and yellow mud of the Seine estuary brought Mr Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, to the Calvados region today. The mud represents a threat to tourism in an area which counts in Deauville and Trouville two of the best known resorts on the Normandy coast.

It is produced by chemical discharges into the river from the factories along its banks. The Seine basin is the home of 30 per cent of the population of France and 40 per cent of its economic activity. The river has been increasingly used as an open sewer by towns and industries.

The fishermen of the banks just offshore, once some of the richest in Europe, began to realize that their livelihood was being killed.

M. Barre said in Vire today that the Government wanted to encourage tourism away from the coast and into the countryside. This would prevent further pollution of the shores while giving more people the chance of a holiday. It would also keep them away from the red and yellow mud.

Rabies search for young girl

Nice, Aug 10.—Italian authorities, helped by radio stations, are searching for a four-and-a-half year old French girl bitten by a rabid dog on July 31 in northern Italy.

Karine Jugieu, from Menton on the French Riviera, is believed to be in the Rimini region of eastern Italy with her parents, on vacation in a motor caravan.—Reuter.

Twenty-three people were injured, three seriously, on Wednesday night in a crash on this new roller coaster near Dortmund.

Nato group told of danger to W Germany

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn, Aug 10
 The present level of Warsaw Pact forces far exceeded the requirements of defence, speakers at a seminar during the annual congress of Nato reserve officers emphasized in Bonn yesterday.

It constituted, they asserted, a direct threat to the Federal Republic and Western Europe.

Professor Harald Clave, America's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defence, told the seminar attended by about 1,000 reserve officers that the United States was determined to reduce "the disparity of forces between East and West."

"We have no illusions about the Russians," he went on. "We do not believe one should rely on good will as a substitute for good defence."

But, he insisted, what we see now is less a radical change in the West did not moderate its tactical nuclear capacity, it would be overtaken in this field also.

General Harald Wust, G.eral Inspector of the Bundeswehr, emphasized that in spite of new initiatives by Nato and the Soviet Union, "one has the impression that in the mutual balanced force reduction talks in Vienna, Moscow's objective is basically to consolidate by treaty its conventional forces' superiority and the corresponding military disparity in Central Europe."

The Soviet Union, he said, had practically caught up with the United States in overall military capacity. And the Warsaw Pact forces were distinctly superior to Nato's in medium-range missiles.

Moreover, if, in the foreseeable future, the West did not moderate its tactical nuclear capacity, it would be overtaken in this field also.

General Wust insisted, on the other hand, that Nato conventional forces, though quantitatively inferior, were still superior in quality to the Warsaw Pact's.

Dr Christoph Bertram, Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, went further and suggested that "any major military action in Europe remained a matter of very high risk for Russia."

The increase in the efficiency of Soviet forces in recent years did not compensate for the traditional shortcomings of Soviet defence. Among those he listed uncertainty as to whether a war would be limited to Europe, vulnerability of Soviet naval installations and the possibility of a second front in the Far East.

Dr Bertram argued that Nato was "almost imperceptibly" entering a second age, marked by uncertainty as to whether traditional concepts could be maintained.

There were also changes in the Western notion of security. In the past, it was thought of almost exclusively in military terms; now it was beginning to mean at least as much security of access to raw materials.

OVERSEAS

Uneasy calm in Beirut as city waits to see if latest ceasefire can be maintained

From Christopher Walker

Beirut, Aug 10
 An atmosphere of uneasy calm persisted in the suburbs of Beirut early tonight as residents waited apprehensively to see whether the new ceasefire between right-wing militia fighters and Syrian soldiers of the Arab peacekeeping force would continue to hold.

The truce came into operation shortly before midnight on Wednesday after six violent weeks in which the city has experienced its worst outbreak of fighting since the civil war which ended in 1975 and destroyed Lebanon's reputation as the commercial heart of the Middle East.

The precise terms of the new agreement remain vague, but its initial stages centre on attempts to defuse the tension in the Christian suburbs of east Beirut which have borne the brunt of the violence which

has claimed the lives of some 250 civilians since July 1.

In keeping with the agreement, Syrian units were reported this morning to have begun a gradual redeployment in some of the most sensitive areas. Shortly before lunch shooting broke out in Ash-fiyeh, one of the hardest hit districts, but later died down without spreading. Observers said that Christian gunmen had opened fire on Syrians evacuating one of their positions.

In exchange for the limited Syrian withdrawal and planned replacement by the recently reformed Lebanese security forces, the militia units have been ordered by their joint command not to openly carry weapons or wear their distinctive, commando-style uniforms.

In spite of the welcome respite from the recent heavy shelling, experienced diplomatic

sources remained about the long term of the latest ceasefire, which was achieved after a tense meeting between various parties involve senior members of the Lebanese Government.

Political observers: Lebanese capital point today that the ceasefire had done nothing to the basic causes of the which poses a wider threat to the achievement of any peace settlement in the East.

It is noted in diplomatic circles that the Syrians determined to crush the rival militias who have been receiving military help from Israel. The rightists show no inclination to their armed grip on large parts of east Beirut and Lebanon.

Ethiopians strengthen position in Eritrea

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, Aug 10
 Ethiopian Government forces who have scored a series of successes against rebel groups in Eritrea in the past two months have now consolidated their position with the capture of Agordat in northern Eritrea.

Agordat had been under control of the Eritrean Liberation Front for more than two years, but it apparently fell without offering significant resistance, when the rebel forces pulled out in the face of numerically superior Ethiopian troops.

The Ethiopian news agency said today that the town was liberated by a combined force of the 502nd and 507th task forces, who had moved on to Agordat from Barentu, to the south-west. Barentu was recently relieved after being under siege by rebel forces.

The agency said the 502nd group had scored "astounding victories" in the early days of the Eritrean operation in June and had cleared large areas of rebels.

The advance on Agordat was not uneventful, as three local guerrilla groups tried to halt the task force only four miles from Barentu, in difficult country. They were dispersed with substantial losses of men and material, the Ethiopians said.

Agordat was freed yesterday after the Ethiopian forces had taken control of the Bedirra pass on the road from Barentu.

However, the road from Agordat to Asmara, the Eritrean capital, remains largely in rebel hands and the strategic town of Keren is still held by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front. Keren is expected to be the next target for the Ethiopian forces.

The Ethiopian military Government is probably surprised by the speed at which its Eritrean offensive has moved.

Some rebel leaders say they have withdrawn from the main towns in the face of numerically superior forces, to avoid costly battles.

However, they say their forces are still intact and have plenty of arms and ammunition. They say they are now stepping up their guerrilla operations behind the Ethiopian lines and appear confident that the extended Ethiopian lines of communication will offer plenty of targets.

The Ethiopian authorities have not yet admitted the presence of Soviet or Cuban military advisers in Eritrea, but the rebel groups say there are large numbers of Soviet and Cuban personnel backing up the advance, although the main attack is by 80,000 Ethiopian troops.

The Ethiopians have made extensive use of air support in their campaign, hindering the mobility of the guerrillas, who can seldom move far by day.

There has been very little response to the amnesty offer made by the Ethiopian Government to Addis Ababa radio said today that 48 Eritrean youths who had answered the amnesty had now been allowed to return home.

Leading article, page 13

Secrecy to shroud Camp David summit

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Aug 10
 The State, today by President Carter and me of the National Security Council on the outcome of his day visit to Israel and which culminated in an announcement of a threatened summit meeting at Camp David, on September 5.

Officials were unenthusiastic about today's briefings at the White House in which they were an effort to limit public understanding of the summit meeting between President Carter, President Sadat of Egypt and Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mr Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, reporters that "we are going to do a whole lot of talking" and Mr. Hos Carter, the State Department spokesman, declined any comment.

From the few public and press statements which emerged it can be deduced that the Administration has no print for peace to table at Camp David. President Carter and Vance will be available, ever, to make helpful suggestions as required.

There will also be a virtual blackout for the summit with information relayed only through the White House press office.

Korchnoi wins after Karpov error

From Harry Golombek

Chess Correspondent
 Baguio, Philippines, Aug 10
 Korchnoi levelled the score to one each after a series of errors by Karpov who resigned on the fiftieth move. Korchnoi, who had the White pieces, opened along normal, rather old fashioned lines, keeping the centre closed and planning an attack on the kingside, a procedure worked out in essence by Steinitz a good hundred years ago.

This should have presented no problems to Karpov who knows such positions well and is a thorough master of the defence. So at least we thought before this game, but to everyone's surprise the world champion proceeded to play extremely fast and extremely badly.

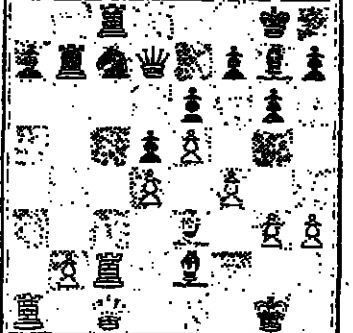
A measure of the speed at which he played was that he spent one and a half hours on his first 40 moves whereas the time limit was two and a half hours for the first 40 moves.

Korchnoi, on the other hand, took his time and had consumed two hours and 20 minutes for his 40 moves.

Why Karpov played so quickly is difficult to say. Perhaps he hoped to hustle his opponent into a mistake.

But all that happened is that the world champion played a series of weak and superficial

Karpov (black)



Korchnoi (white)

Position after black's twenty-seventh move.

moves unworthy of the holder of the title. After 27 moves (see diagram) Korchnoi was able to win a Rook for a Bishop and proceeded to exploit his advantage.

The match is now 1-1 and it would not be surprising if Karpov postponed the second game on Saturday in order to have a long breathing space in which to rest and recover from this bitter blow.

Now we shall see if the world champion is really made of stern stuff, but in any case it seems clear that Karpov is quite out of the form which has won him so many strong tournaments in the past few years.

Eleventh game: White, Korchnoi; Black, Karpov. Sicilian, Defence, by position.

1 P-KN3	P-BN3
2 P-KN3	P-KN3
3 P-K4	P-KN3
4 P-Q3	P-Q3
5 P-KB3	P-Q3
6 N-KB3	P-Q3
7 Q-K2	P-KN3
8 P-K4	P-KN3
9 P-K4	P-KN3
10 P-K4	P-KN3
11 P-K4	P-KN3
12 P-K4	P-KN3
13 P-K4	P-KN3
14 P-K4	P-KN3
15 P-K4	P-KN3
16 P-K4	P-KN3
17 P-K4	P-KN3
18 P-K4	P-KN3
19 P-K4	P-KN3
20 P-K4	P-KN3
21 P-K4	P-KN3
22 P-K4	P-KN3
23 P-K4	P-KN3
24 P-K4	P-KN3
25 P-K4	P-KN3
26 P-K4	P-KN3
27 P-K4	P-KN3
28 P-K4	P-KN3
29 P-K4	P-KN3
30 P-K4	P-KN3
31 P-K4	P-KN3
32 P-K4	P-KN3
33 P-K4	P-KN3
34 P-K4	P-KN3
35 P-K4	P-KN3
36 P-K4	P-KN3
37 P-K4	P-KN3
38 P-K4	P-KN3
39 P-K4	P-KN3
40 P-K4	P-KN3
41 P-K4	P-KN3
42 P-K4	P-KN3
43 P-K4	P-KN3
44 P-K4	P-KN3
45 P-K4	P-KN3
46 P-K4	P-KN3
47 P-K4	P-KN3
48 P-K4	P-KN3
49 P-K4	P-KN3
50 P-K4	P-KN3

£120m Rhodesian plan to buy land for all races

From Frederick Cleary

Salisbury, Aug 10
 The Rhodesian transitional government is to buy about 10 million acres of "underutilized" white-owned private farms for settlement by both blacks and whites. Announcing this in parliament today, Mr Jack Maseko, the Minister of Lands, said the Government would spend approximately £120m buying the land.

One of the aims of the scheme is to relieve congestion in the overcrowded tribal trust lands where 75 per cent of the country's 6,500,000 people live.

An amendment to the Land Tenure Act passed in March last year removed restrictions on blacks occupying the 45 million acres of rural land previously classified as white land.

Mr Maseko emphasized that there would be no forced acquisition of land which was occupied and productive or of vacant farms whose owners indicated they were willing to return to their land and farm again when the security situation improved. He said reform would be given to qualified servicemen of all races.

Land has long been a sensitive issue in Rhodesia. Black nationalist leaders of all persuasions for years have been demanding more land for their people. Today's news can only help a transitional Government struggling to prove that radical changes are coming.

Meanwhile, Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front guerrilla organization, has firmly rejected a call by Matabeleland chiefs to return to Rhodesia and join the Executive Council.

Mr Josiah Chinamano, vice-president of Mr Nkomo's party inside the country, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, said today that such a call by the chiefs reflected political ignorance, unsophistication and an anachronistic attitude. Those of them with some modicum of political literacy know full well that the call will be rejected for the insult that it is," he said.

Geneva: After freezing the money for 12 months, the World Council of Churches has now passed on to the Patriotic Front a grant of \$85,000 (£42,500) under its programme to combat racism (Alan McGregor writes).

The council's executive committee met here in August last year, but it was withheld, pending assessment of the confused situation at that time.

OVERSEAS

Tokyo call to settle islands dispute before signing Chinese pact

Mr Peter Hazelhurst, the executive council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, warned the Government today that it should not sign a proposed treaty of peace with China this week unless Peking recognises Japanese claims to the disputed Senkaku chain of islands north-east of Taiwan. Mr Hazelhurst, who is in charge of the party's foreign relations, said that the Japanese Government had been asked to sign a treaty with China which would settle the Senkaku dispute. He said that the Japanese Government had been asked to sign a treaty with China which would settle the Senkaku dispute. He said that the Japanese Government had been asked to sign a treaty with China which would settle the Senkaku dispute.

Possible fourth shot in killing of Kennedy

From David Cross, Washington, Aug 10. Congressional investigators into the assassination of President Kennedy 15 years ago are reported to have discovered new evidence that a fourth shot may have been fired at him rather than the three established during earlier inquiries. According to *The New York Times*, which has published itself as a reliable source for leaks from the House of Representatives committee which is investigating the killing, the new evidence is based on a tape-recording of the attack inadvertently made when a Dallas police officer left his radio transmitter on at the time of the shooting. A technical analysis of the recording by a firm of experts suggests that a fourth shot may have been fired a mere 1.4 seconds after the last of a series of three.

Free trade unions' leader in Brussels seeks permission to give evidence

Tunisian labour trials ring alarm bells abroad
By Michael Coleman. The Tunisian Government is faced with an embarrassing request from Mr Otto Kersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, for permission to give evidence in person at the trial of Mr Habib Achour, the Tunisian trade union leader. There are strong indications that the trial is imminent of Mr Achour and his 10 senior deputies in the UGTT, Tunisia's central trade union organization, all of whom have been detained since January 28, two days after the general strike. Mr Kersten made his request known in a communiqué from the confederation's Brussels headquarters on Wednesday after the alarming news from Sousse, Tunisia's third city, that the state prosecutor has demanded the death penalty for 39 of the 101 local trade unionists now on trial there. In his communiqué, Mr Kersten expressed disquiet over the way the Sousse proceedings are being conducted, and also protested at the conduct of two earlier trials at Sfax. At the first Sfax trial 22 workers from the Gafsa phosphate mines, arrested last November and held in detention ever since, were sentenced to between four months and two and a half years in prison. At the second, 12 officials of the UGTT's regional office at Sfax were accused of stockpiling weapons. Eight were jailed for two years, with three of these terms being suspended. Great play was made of this arms 'cache' in the state-controlled press at the time of its alleged discovery, on the evening after the general strike which the Army and riot police put down. The arsenal—said to consist of petrol bombs, iron bars, stones and cudgels—was regarded as proof that the UGTT was planning a coup, backed by external interests. The defence lawyers at Sfax said that the weapons were for self-defence after repeated attacks on the UGTT's offices by paid hooligans ever since Mr Achour led the unions out of their social pact with the Government and began lighting strikes to improve pay and conditions. The speed at which the Sousse trial is being pressed through has undoubtedly lent urgency to the appeal by the confederation in Brussels. The prosecution's dossier, about 1,000 pages, was only made available to the defence lawyers two days before the proceedings opened. A request for a delay was rejected. Should Mr Kersten be refused permission to give evidence at the trial, pressure in the form of worldwide union boycotts is possible. French dockers have already taken action, refusing to handle Tunisian cargoes on July 19 and July 20.

Trial over book on psychiatric abuses

Moscow, Aug 10.—Mr Alexander Podrabinek, the Soviet dissident who wrote a book about persecution of dissidents in Soviet psychiatric hospitals, goes on trial on Tuesday charged with defaming the Soviet Union, his friends said today. Mr Podrabinek, who is 24, was the most active member of a dissident group disclosing the repressions in psychiatric hospitals. He was arrested on May 14. The trial will be held in Mr Podrabinek's home town of Elektrostal, 40 miles southeast of Moscow, and will centre on his book, *Mr Yegor Shalman, his lawyer, was told.* Mr Shalman defended Dr Yuri Orlov, who was sentenced on May 18 to seven years in a labour camp plus five years of exile on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Mr Podrabinek's friends said he told them before his arrest that he would refuse the services of any Soviet lawyer, insisting that he wanted to be defended by Mr Louis Blon Cooper, a British lawyer. His trial is the last of the big court cases during a summer of severe measures against dissidents. In July there were the trials of Mr Anatoly Shcharovskiy, who was sentenced to 13 years in a labour camp on a charge of espionage, and Mr Alexander Ginzburg, sentenced to eight years in a labour camp for anti-Soviet agitation. Dr Orlov, Mr Shcharovskiy and Mr Ginzburg were members of the Helsinki human rights group. Mr Podrabinek was a member of an affiliated Helsinki group specializing in disclosing psychiatric abuses. The group was headed by General Pyotr Griorenko, who is now in the United States and has been deprived of his Soviet citizenship. —AP.

Vietnamese rebuked over border stampede protest

Aug 10.—China has rebuked a Vietnamese protest against the second stampede of ethnic Chinese refugees across a border crossing in a town called Hanoi that it is right to complain. The Chinese Foreign Ministry said that the Vietnamese border guards and medical workers and force nearly 1,000 people to cross into China. The New China news agency replied that 14 people were killed and more than 700 others driven to the Chinese side by Vietnamese security guards. The foreign ministry said that the Vietnamese border guards and medical workers and force nearly 1,000 people to cross into China. The New China news agency replied that 14 people were killed and more than 700 others driven to the Chinese side by Vietnamese security guards. The foreign ministry said that the Vietnamese border guards and medical workers and force nearly 1,000 people to cross into China. The New China news agency replied that 14 people were killed and more than 700 others driven to the Chinese side by Vietnamese security guards.

Final stage of Soviet-US deal approved

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Aug 10. In keeping with the promise he gave three weeks ago, President Carter has decided to avoid a further deterioration in relations with Moscow by approving the final stage of a \$144m (£80m) sale of oil-drilling equipment to the Soviet Union. Officials here said today that the Administration had decided to authorize the export of a sophisticated welding machine worth \$1m as the final segment of a deal worked out by the Texas firm of Dresser Industries. Sales of oil technology to the Soviet Union were placed under strict surveillance by the security adviser, apparently disagreed with that view but was overruled by Mr Carter. The decision was quickly condemned by Senator Henry Jackson, who had called for the cancellation of the Dresser deal, publicly last month in the midst of the furor here the dissident trials. He and other "hawks" on Capitol Hill argued that it was a poor show to go ahead with the deal when Washington was trying to persuade the Soviet Union to live up to its human rights commitments. At a press conference on July 20, however, Mr Carter announced that there would be no more reprisals in the near future and has so far kept that commitment.

Final stage of Soviet-US deal approved

White House last month after the stiff prison sentences meted out by the Soviet authorities on a number of human rights activists. The Administration also cancelled the sale of a computer to Tass, the Soviet news agency, and cancelled a number of planned visits by senior American officials to Moscow as a sign of its disgust at the trials. The go-ahead for the sale of oil-drilling equipment was stoutly supported by Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, and Mr Juanita Kreps, the Commerce Secretary, who believe that trade should not normally be used for political leverage. Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, apparently disagreed with that view but was overruled by Mr Carter. The decision was quickly condemned by Senator Henry Jackson, who had called for the cancellation of the Dresser deal, publicly last month in the midst of the furor here the dissident trials. He and other "hawks" on Capitol Hill argued that it was a poor show to go ahead with the deal when Washington was trying to persuade the Soviet Union to live up to its human rights commitments. At a press conference on July 20, however, Mr Carter announced that there would be no more reprisals in the near future and has so far kept that commitment.

Russia expected to have record harvest

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Aug 10. The Soviet Union is expected to have a record harvest this year. The United States Department of Agriculture has been revising upwards its estimates of the total Soviet grain crop in the past couple of months. The department said that there was a chance of the Soviet crop totalling between 210 million and 230 million tonnes. It would not be surprised if the actual volume exceeded the 224 million tonnes record set in 1976. Last year the Soviet harvest amounted to 195,500,000 tonnes. This prompted Soviet grain purchases.

New York papers close in dispute over manning

New York, Aug 10.—New York's three main newspapers were shut down today as their publishers united in a tough stand against printers who struck in a dispute over proposed staff cuts. The two morning papers, the *Daily News* and *The New York Times*, and the afternoon *Journal* decided to cease publication last night when negotiations with 1,550 printers failed to win relief from what the publishers see as overmanning. The three papers have a combined circulation of about 3,250,000. The dailies said two weeks ago that they would introduce new work rules if no settlement was reached to replace a contract that expired on March 30. The rules are designed to halve the number of printers over the next few years. The printers issued a warning that such unilateral action would result in an immediate strike. The newspapers countered that they would not publish if the printers struck. Last night when the publishers posted the rules, the printers walked out. —AP and Agence France-Presse.

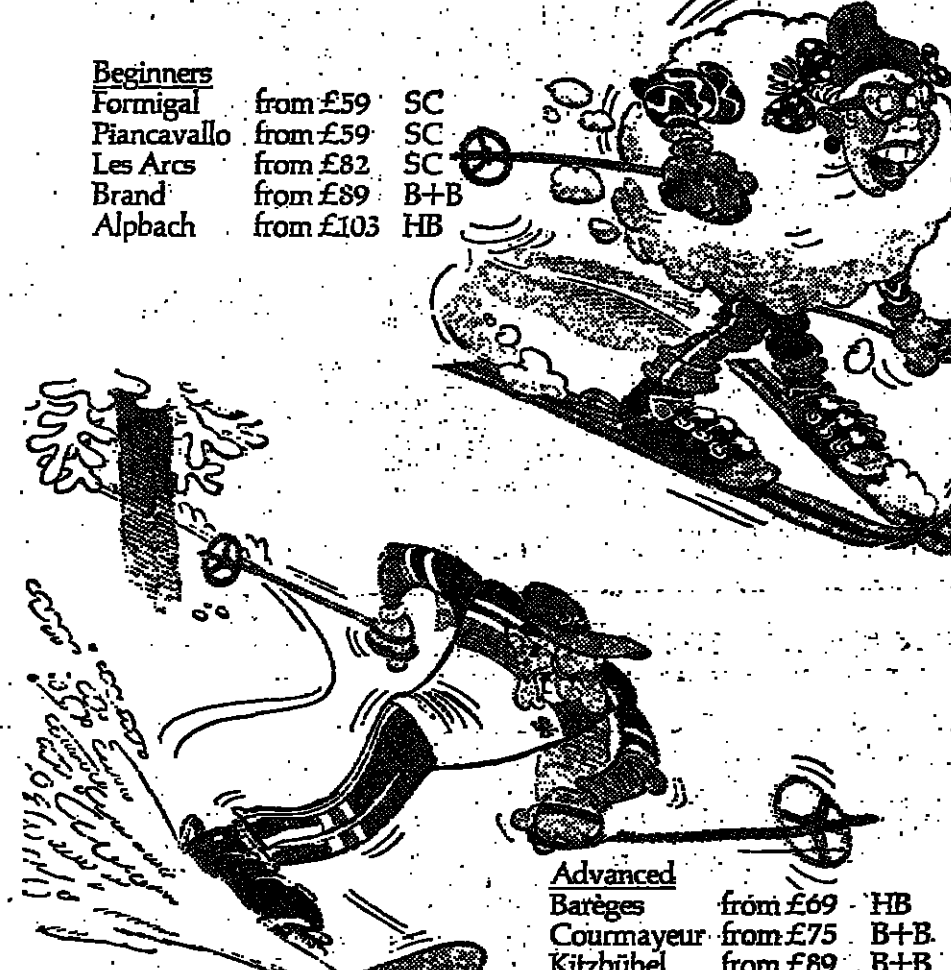
'Cargo ship' docks with Salyut space station

Moscow, Aug 10.—An unmanned spaceship Progress 3, carrying supplies, docked early today with the Soviet Union's Salyut 6 space station orbiting the Earth with two cosmonauts on board, Tass said. This second "cargo ship" to take supplies to the Salyut crew had been launched from Baikonur cosmodrome in central Asia on Tuesday. Seven manned and unmanned spacecraft have docked with Salyut 6 since it was sent up last September. Its present crew of Commander Vladimir Kovalyov and Mr Alexander Ivanchenkov, the engineer, have been on board since June 17. They are apparently aiming for a long stay which could rival the space endurance record of 96 days set by their predecessors in the Salyut earlier this year. The use of "cargo ships" like Progress 3 opened up new horizons for prolonged space flights, Mr Viktor Blagov, the deputy flight director, told Tass. —Reuters.

Peking forges links with Arabs

David Bonavia, Hong Kong, Aug 10. Peking is expected to be followed by Saudi Arabia and Iraq in establishing diplomatic relations with China, according to informed sources in Hong Kong. Peking is considered to be 'us' to expand its ties with countries in the interests of opposing the growth of influence in the Middle East. Until now, the religious claim of the governments in Libya and Saudi Arabia stood in the way of their forging links with China. Since the overthrow of Mao Tse-tung's entourage, however, a more tolerant attitude towards religion has been evident in Chinese official statements, and religious studies have even been reintroduced at universities. China is thought to consider Libya a good channel through which to keep in touch with the Palestine liberation movement, which may have been offended by Peking's growing friendship with Egypt. In the case of Saudi Arabia it is believed that China will not insist that Saudi Arabia should break its substantial economic links with Taiwan. In the Gulf, China already has relations with Oman and Kuwait, and is keen to increase its influence there in order to resist the Russian influence spreading from South Yemen. With its urgent need for development capital, Peking may also be prepared to seek credits or loans from rich Arab countries. Finally, as an oil producer of growing importance, China needs to coordinate its export policies with those of the Arab states. It is expected to seek to use its influence with them to prevent oil prices from badly damaging the economic Western countries, which it regards as its near allies.

Matching your skills to a Thomson resort is easy.



Beginners		Intermediate		Advanced	
Formigal	from £59 SC	St Lary	from £49 HB	Barèges	from £69 HB
Piancavallo	from £59 SC	Mayrhofen	from £69 B+B	Courmayeur	from £75 B+B
Les Arcs	from £82 SC	Panticosa	from £85 FB	Kitzbühel	from £89 B+B
Brand	from £89 B+B	Solynova	from £91 B+B	Wengen	from £109 B+B
Alpbach	from £103 HB	Macugnaga	from £95 HB	Zermatt	from £139 B+B

Cook Islands premier attacks predecessor

Hong Kong, Aug 10.—Dr as Davis, the new Prime Minister of the Cook Islands, today that his predecessor, Bert Henry, was finished. Davis, former Opposition leader who became Prime Minister of the 15 South Pacific Islands last month, made the attack after arriving in Wellington. Chief Justice of the group, ordered Sir's Government to stand on July 25 after finding election which returned power on March 30 had been unlawful. Conduct of Justice Cayen Dome that charter flights organized by Sir Albert's Cook party to fly expatriates from New Zealand had illegally paid for out of funds. Police are investigating the possible misuse of funds. —Reuters.

Thailand frees sectarians for fear of reprisals


From Our Correspondent, Bangkok, Aug 10. Thailand decided today to release from prison two Australian and an American, all members of the Indian-based Ananda Marga sect, because it feared terrorist reprisals in Bangkok if a court had jailed them for a long period. An authoritative source revealed this today after Timothy Hilton, Jones, of Melbourne, Caroline Spark, of Canberra, and Sarah Child, of Spokane, Washington State, had changed not guilty pleas to guilty to secure almost immediate release from prison. They were then formally sentenced to six months' imprisonment for illegal possession of 125 kilograms of plastic explosives, but will be released on Tuesday, as by then they will have been six months in custody awaiting trial. The three will be deported to their home countries after release. On official offer of almost immediate release if they pleaded guilty was made on the first day of their trial yesterday. Their lawyers said the offer was very unusual and advised them to accept it. If they had maintained their pleas of not guilty to the original charge of possessing explosives for bombing the Australian Embassy in Bangkok they could face sentences of 20 years' imprisonment. Afterwards they said: "We maintain our innocence. We pleaded guilty as we saw we had no chance of a fair trial in Thailand." Mr Jones and Miss Spark said they would be working for Ananda Marga in Australia. Australia has banned aliens who are members of the sect from entering the country.

New purge of former regime's employees arts Cambodian refugee wave

Ehrya, Thailand, Aug 10. Cambodia's communist government is conducting a purge in at least two of anyone connected to the former administration. The former administration was the Khmer Rouge, according to refugees arriving here. The refugees here come from two areas of Battambang province, traditionally Cambodia's main rice-growing area. The larger group, most of them former soldiers, came from round Thma Puak, 15 miles east of here, and others from round Pranet Preas near Sisophon, 40 miles to the south-east. Mr Saim Gnap, aged 22, and two of his fellow villagers said that the 1,000 families that made up their cooperative were called to a mass meeting at which Khmer Rouge soldiers, promising that no harm would come to them, asked all former soldiers in Lon Nol's army to identify themselves. He said that all 500 former soldiers living on the commune raised their hands. Two days later the Khmer Rouge came back and started rounding them up, but with the cooperative divided into three villages and the Khmer Rouge few in number, many managed to escape, abandoning their families, he said. Mr Yu Kruang, aged 31, said there were 86 former soldiers living in his village. When 15 were led away, the rest fled. Some refugees, from both areas, said the presidents of their cooperatives had been replaced in the past month. None had any idea what had happened to the former presidents. The replacements seemed to indicate a strengthening of leadership at the lowest level of Cambodia's administration, particularly as all the new leaders came from outside the region, most of them from Kampong Chhnang province. —Reuters.

Matching our prices is harder than ever.

Open up a Thomson Wintersports brochure and you'll be faced with a choice of no less than 31 resorts in 5 countries. Don't panic. We've graded them all so you'll have no trouble finding the right one to match your experience (or lack of it). On the other hand you'll find our prices harder to match than ever. For only £49 you could whet your appetite with a 3 night holiday in the French Pyrenees. Or have a whole fortnight in Formigal for a mere £69. All you need now is our Wintersports brochure. And that's as far away as your nearest travel agent.



All holidays are covered by the Thomson price guarantee. Prices are subject to availability and exclude airport taxes. ATOL 1325C.

[illegible]

Hickey wins fourth hunter title on Foggy Wood

From Pamela Macgregor

Dublin Michael Hickey, who is in a class of his own as a hunter showman, won his fourth supreme hunter championship today and the first on his own horse, the five-year-old middleweight Foggy Wood, by Woodville.

Foggy Wood, who won there as a four-year-old, is pure poetry in motion. His dam, Sibbaldia, by Star Moss, out of Butterfly Net by Golden Cloud, is the dam of three winners on the flat—Kings Catch, Catch Fire and Catch a Tartan.

His owner won his first championship at Dublin on Mrs Alec Wood's Urney Rose in 1967. His second on Mrs Roy Lattin's Frozen Slare in 1969, and his third on Philip Sweeney's St Swathins last year. Reserve was Miss Ellen Parkhill's winner of the light weight and ladies cup, Park Hill, by Manwood, ridden by his joint owner's wife, Mrs. Reine MacMahon.

The recently-instigated four-year-old championships was judged simultaneously, rather than the previous evening, which had the effect of lessening the lead on these immature young horses. The Galway Greer Cup won by the winner of the heavyweight championship, Gordon Craigie's Sheen, by Chillon, a frequent winner of the station class here, from the winner of

the newly-incepted mare championship, Lady Rosamund Rohen's chestnut Ticerella, by Lone Star.

The championship judging was in the hands of the senior judge in each weight division—Captain Brian Farshaw, Berie Hill and Michael Gibson. It is encouraging that a new generation seems to have acquired the knowledge of their predecessors and how much interest is generated by this championship, with one of Ireland's greatest equestrian occasions.

St Swathins, the defending champion, was ridden by the Irish Olympic three-day-event rider of 1972, Bill McLernon, who hunts the Duhallow Hounds in to Court but though concerned in the final shakeup, he was beaten not only by the champion but also by St Swathins' close second, Sunny Light, who has been bought by Mr Appleyard, the Yorkshire owner who bought the heavyweight four-year-old Battlestream here last year.

The coveted Pembroke cup for the best exhibitor-bred yearling to four-year-olds was won by the champion young horse, Mrs E. F. Power's Mekone Delia, who has swept the board of all the prizes in the young stock category.

Eddie Macken and Neilson

Prosser, who divided the prize on Wednesday, shared the spoils today for the second day running. In the Embassy International, which with 18 clear

rounds, was reduced to a steeplechase, Macken set the target on Boomerang in 39.5sec and Prosser came up to equalize for Brazil on Miss Muet. The Embassy course was by Alan Ball who is the first British course builder to officiate here.

Paul Darrah and Heather Honey made a gallant attempt to catch them and failed by only 2 of a second. Harvey Smith went in to third place and had the last fence down; and Harvey Smith took third place with Sango Sammar (Olympic Star) in 40.5sec.

Jean Gernsey, riding Leaflet Lad, gained first blood for Britain by winning the International Grass Stakes, a preliminary competition before the European Junior Show Jumping Championships at Stanning, near Morpeth, Northumberland, yesterday. She was first in the eight clear jump off and her clear round of 42.8 seconds proved to be enough.

Harvey Smith's son, Robert, had a fence down with Caldene

Racing

Weth Nan has the allowance to enable him to beat war-horse

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Now that the ground is soft again, Ryan Price's good three-year-old Weth Nan should have an excellent chance of winning the group three Hungerford Stakes, the most valuable race at Newbury today. Weth Nan ran two fine races in the spring in these conditions. His first was the Greenham Stakes, in which he was runner-up to Derrilyn, who had won one classic trial by then. On his next appearance Weth Nan finished third in the 2,000 Guineas.

His only race in the meantime was at Royal Ascot, where the ground was undoubtedly too firm for him. Weth Nan will be meeting Boldboy on 7th better terms than is laid down in the weight-for-age scale because of the conditions peculiar to this race. That healthy allowance ought to enable him to beat Lady Beaverbrook's good old war-horse who could finish only third in this race 12 months ago.

Boldboy has not been seen since he finished third in the Duke of York Stakes at York in May. Henry Cecil has decided to send both Weth Nan and Tannenburgh, his jockey, Joe Mercer, has chosen Weth Nan to ride the Derrilyn at Epsom before he finished second in the Queen Anne Stakes at Royal Ascot and fourth in the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood. I am inclined to doubt whether even Weth Nan can beat Weth Nan at these weights.

Barclay, Hillendale and



Ryan Price must be pleased that the ground is soft.

Adviser, a fast two-year-old who seasons ago, Inani and Miss Zedg are two other fast fillies whose presence in the field should make this a fascinating race, even though there are only four runners.

Sungold looks a good bet to win the Newbury race. After he won the Derby at Newmarket, after he had won the Epsom Stakes at Salisbury, he was beaten by Weth Nan and Tannenburgh. Peter Walsby and Patrick Eddery reaffirmed their mutual trust in each other when Walsby announced during which time he has been retaining Eddery to ride for them again next year.

Eddery has ridden for Seven

burrows for the past seven years. During which time he has been champion jockey four times and Walsby champion trainer twice. It has been one of the great partnerships of modern racing, one which will not be dislodged easily, no matter what some people may care to say. Eddery may lose his crown but he will be hard to catch in his new season, but he has certainly not lost his flair. Indeed, I would go as far as to say that I have seen him and his horse better than he did at Salisbury these past two days. Yesterday his handling of Be Sweet was a delight to behold.

Otherwise, it was Brian Taylor who stole the show. He won three races on Amedeo, Schweppes' apprentice and Vital Sciences' involvement in racing has been nothing short of remarkable. The hurdle race which they have sponsored annually since 1953 has always been one of the highlights of the winter, and now their first venture into the hazardous world of racehorse ownership must be judged to be every bit as successful.

When Schweppes' venture won the Whitcomb Stakes he was

Bleasdale sets on northern cc

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Bleasdale confirmed that he has had two offers to move from Christopher Tooton's stables and added: "I will be staying in the north for two or three years. I am very happy."

The 21-year-old son of a Lancashire publican, Bleasdale has the habit of scoring the first time for a season when Silver Domes strode home by an easy one length and a half for Michael, Stoute in the 1000 Guineas at Newmarket.

Silver Domes, bred by her owner, Raymond Clifford-Turner, from Ascot, was always up with the leaders and allowed Tooton to take advantage at half-way. Tree Breeze, in fact to Abwehr, and backed from 3-1 to 4-1, cruised home by 10 lengths from the field in the 1000 Guineas at Newmarket.

Michael Wigham, who had won

the 21-year-old son of a Lancashire publican, Bleasdale has the habit of scoring the first time for a season when Silver Domes strode home by an easy one length and a half for Michael, Stoute in the 1000 Guineas at Newmarket.

Yachting

Wind shifts well judged by Oswald

By John Nicholls

A change of wind brought changed conditions to Plymouth Sound and a fresh crop of faces to the head of the fleet when the Laser class national and open championships continued yesterday. The fifth race of the series was won by Robert Oswald, who normally sails the Thames Estuary. The points position now is such that any one of a dozen or so helmsmen could win the series.

The best placed after yesterday's

usual, the wind was a lot steadier, since it was blown in from the sea rather than from over the land. Instead the tide had more to do with competitors' tactics. It affected the boats and the first reaching leg of the triangular race. It paid to keep to the starboard side of the windward leg, where the tide was at its most helpful and the leader at the first mark was Wade. He led from Oswald, Alexander and Mitchell, sailing with Adams and Kaufmann in sight.

Wade sailed straight as an arrow

better than anyone else and came through to take a well-earned victory. But there was a possibility he might be penalized when his weight-assisted clothing was checked.

FIFTH RACE: 1. R. Oswald (Leigh-on-Sea); 2. A. Mitchell-Harris (Chester); 3. Alexander (Plymouth); 4. P. Coop (Dorchester); 5. P. North (Plymouth); 6. T. Law (Tinsdale).

A local helmsman Jim Rodgers, of Kircubbin sailing club swept into an unassailable points position yesterday with the National Flying 15 championships at Strangford Lough yacht club.

1. Young Premier (J. Flower and

Stuart); 2. Vega (J. Rodgers and P. Coop); 3. Channel (G. S. Ingham and P. Evans); 4. Royal (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 5. Fing (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 6. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 7. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 8. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 9. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 10. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 11. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 12. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 13. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 14. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 15. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 16. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 17. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 18. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 19. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 20. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 21. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 22. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 23. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 24. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 25. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 26. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 27. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 28. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 29. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 30. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 31. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 32. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 33. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 34. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 35. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 36. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 37. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 38. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 39. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 40. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 41. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 42. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 43. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 44. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 45. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 46. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 47. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 48. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 49. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 50. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 51. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 52. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 53. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 54. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 55. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 56. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 57. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 58. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 59. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 60. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 61. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 62. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 63. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 64. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 65. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 66. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 67. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 68. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 69. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 70. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 71. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 72. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 73. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 74. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 75. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 76. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 77. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 78. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 79. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 80. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 81. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 82. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 83. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 84. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 85. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 86. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 87. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 88. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 89. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 90. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 91. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 92. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 93. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 94. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 95. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 96. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 97. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 98. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 99. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 100. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 101. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 102. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 103. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 104. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 105. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 106. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 107. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 108. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 109. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 110. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 111. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 112. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 113. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 114. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 115. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 116. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 117. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 118. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 119. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 120. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 121. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 122. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 123. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 124. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 125. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 126. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 127. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 128. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 129. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 130. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 131. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 132. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 133. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 134. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 135. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 136. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 137. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 138. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 139. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 140. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 141. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 142. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 143. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 144. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 145. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 146. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 147. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 148. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 149. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 150. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 151. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 152. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 153. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 154. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 155. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 156. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 157. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 158. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 159. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 160. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 161. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 162. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 163. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 164. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 165. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 166. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 167. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 168. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 169. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 170. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 171. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 172. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 173. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 174. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 175. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 176. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 177. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 178. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 179. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 180. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 181. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 182. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 183. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 184. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 185. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 186. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 187. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 188. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 189. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 190. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 191. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 192. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 193. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 194. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 195. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 196. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 197. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 198. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 199. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 200. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 201. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 202. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 203. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 204. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 205. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 206. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 207. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 208. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 209. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 210. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 211. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 212. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 213. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 214. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 215. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 216. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 217. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 218. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 219. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 220. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 221. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 222. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 223. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 224. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 225. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 226. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 227. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 228. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 229. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 230. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 231. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 232. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 233. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 234. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 235. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 236. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 237. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 238. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 239. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 240. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 241. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 242. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 243. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 244. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 245. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 246. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 247. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 248. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 249. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 250. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 251. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 252. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 253. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 254. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 255. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 256. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 257. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 258. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 259. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 260. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 261. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 262. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 263. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 264. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 265. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 266. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 267. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 268. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 269. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 270. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 271. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 272. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 273. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 274. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 275. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 276. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 277. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 278. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 279. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 280. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 281. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 282. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 283. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 284. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 285. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 286. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 287. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 288. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 289. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 290. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 291. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 292. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 293. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 294. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 295. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 296. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 297. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 298. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 299. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 300. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 301. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 302. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 303. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 304. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 305. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 306. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 307. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 308. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 309. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 310. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 311. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 312. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 313. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 314. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 315. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 316. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 317. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 318. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 319. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 320. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 321. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 322. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 323. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 324. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 325. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 326. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 327. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 328. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 329. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 330. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 331. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 332. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 333. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 334. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 335. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 336. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 337. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 338. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 339. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 340. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 341. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 342. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 343. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 344. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 345. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 346. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 347. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 348. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 349. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 350. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 351. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 352. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 353. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 354. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 355. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 356. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 357. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 358. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 359. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 360. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 361. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 362. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 363. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 364. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 365. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 366. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 367. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 368. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 369. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 370. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 371. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 372. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 373. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 374. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 375. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 376. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 377. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 378. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 379. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 380. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 381. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 382. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 383. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 384. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 385. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 386. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 387. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 388. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 389. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 390. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 391. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 392. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 393. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 394. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 395. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 396. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 397. S. Simon (P. Derrington and P. Derrington); 398. S. Simon (P. Derrington

HOME & OVERSEAS

061 834 1234

•
•
•
•
•

How Britain loses out when they balance the books in Brussels

At last month's EEC summit meeting in Bremen, Mr. Callaghan—despite strong doubts and reservations—allowed himself to be persuaded by Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Giscard d'Estaing of France to put his name to an ambitious working blueprint for a new European monetary system based on stable exchange rates.

In return, he exacted a promise that "concurrent studies" would be undertaken "of the action needed to strengthen the economies of the less prosperous member states."

Some of Britain's EEC partners see this commitment as simply a question of increasing the credit facilities already available to weaker members. But the British—and it is unlikely that a Tory government would take a very different view—argue that if the less healthy economies are to accept the disciplines entailed in a bold new move towards monetary union, there must be an equally radical change in the way the EEC budget redistributes wealth within the Community.

Britain can make out a good case that far from helping to even out economic disparities, the EEC budget, as it currently operates, is actually accentuating them. Thus on the basis of figures for 1976, the latest year for which complete EEC-wide statistics are available, Britain is shown to have the biggest net contributor per capita to the Community while holding only seventh place in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) per head, the most commonly used measure of national wealth (see table).

Of the three poorest EEC countries, only Ireland would seem to benefit significantly from resource transfer. Italy barely manages to break even.

Of the richer states, France's net contribution is negligible, while Holland is a substantial beneficiary, and Denmark, the wealthiest EEC country, with the GDP measure, paradoxically enjoys the biggest net

resource transfer of all. Only Germany and Belgium make a (net) contribution in any way related to capacity to pay.

Since 1976, moreover, the position has undoubtedly worsened as far as Britain is concerned. During the first four years of membership the net budget cost to Britain was actually much less than expected. This was partly because of temporary technical anomalies in the way the agricultural "green money" system operated, and partly because up until the end of last year, the unit of account used to calculate budgetary contributions grossly overstated the real value of sterling.

Up to the end of last year, the total net transfer of resources from Britain via the EEC budget to other member states amounted to £612m. In 1978 alone, however, Britain expects to be a net contributor to the tune of some £650m, a figure that is predicted to rise to £765m in 1979 and £830m in 1980 as we move to full participation in the EEC's "own resources" budgetary system.

The reason for this state of affairs is that Britain imports a relatively high proportion of the food and has relatively few farmers. Under the "common resources" system, the EEC budget is financed by revenue from a range of customs duties and levies charged on industrial and agricultural imports into the Community. Any extra revenue needed is made up of direct cash contributions levied on relative GDP size (though from here year there will be a portion of value added tax receipts).

As a major importer, Britain thus contributes heavily to budget revenues, of which more than 70 per cent are spent on the Common Agricultural Policy, this being the only policy mainly financed from Community resources. With only a small farming population, Britain benefits little from this expenditure. It does from a generous share of grants from the regional and social funds, but expenditure on

these is too small to make more than a slight dent on the overall imbalance. In any case, Britain will find it difficult to retain these shares when Greece, Spain and Portugal join the Community.

On top of this, the British can argue, though more speculatively, that EEC membership has saddled them with a substantially higher bill for food imports. A study published earlier this year by the Cambridge Economic Policy Review, whose findings have been broadly accepted in Whitehall, suggests that Britain could have saved some £300m this year by buying food on the world market rather than at artificially inflated prices. In a case like this, it can be argued that EEC membership represents a direct drain of nearly £1,000m on our balance of payments.

What, if anything, can be done to rectify this situation, and to what extent are the British complainers justified? The first point that Britain's partners are likely to make is that the heavy budgetary cost of EEC membership was predicted from the outset and fully acknowledged by Britain on entry. It was always accepted that the so-called "static" cost of joining the EEC club needed to be measured against the "dynamic" benefits of access to a "home market" of 250 million consumers and other less tangible advantages.

Now, it appears, the British have decided they got a bad bargain. "Everyone knows we did not get a very good deal in 1972, and we must continue our efforts to change that," Dr. David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, remarked recently to journalists in Brussels. That, as can be judged from the future these comments provoked in the French press, sounds to many of our partners like a British bid for yet another renegotiation of our entry terms.

Our partners are likely to make the point that the budgetary question was examined at length, and as they thought settled, during the 1974-75 renegotiation. This produced an agreement on a "corrective mechanism" that enables a limited refund to be paid to member states whose budget contributions are strikingly out of line with their ability to pay. It looks as if this will bring Britain only a slight refund, but that is unlikely to be accepted as a compelling reason for reopening this thorny issue all over again.

Britain is in a stronger position in its criticism of the CAP. At Bremen there appears to have been a more than usual measure of agreement—though British claims on this score are certainly exaggerated—that agricultural spending has not been too high, but that it is unlikely to be accepted as a compelling reason for reopening this thorny issue all over again.

Community financing of regional aid and employment policies and special grants to poorer regions, which in turn would have to be linked to the observance of agreed guidelines on inflation and monetary policy so as to promote economic convergence. In short, a fairer transfer of resources appears to be inseparable from a greater degree of political integration and a widening of the area of Community policy-making. That is an implication which is still anathema in many quarters in Britain.

Net annual contribution per capita to the EEC budget by member states (plus sign indicates net contributor, minus sign net beneficiary).

Germany	+12.96
Belgium	+5.87
Britain	+3.90
Luxembourg	+2.80
France	+0.78
Italy	-0.42
Holland	-2.27
Ireland	-29.33
Denmark	-40.06

(Note: Conversions into sterling have been made on the basis of average annual exchange rates applied to member states' contributions and receipts in 1976 as expressed in national currencies. Payments from the social fund are not included because comparable data were not available, but they are unlikely to have been enough to change the overall picture.)

Member states' GDP per capita in £ per annum	
Denmark	4,220
Germany	4,060
Belgium	3,720
France	3,650
Holland	3,600
Luxembourg	3,530
Britain	2,150
Italy	1,680
Ireland	1,360

(Note: The figures are for 1976 as calculated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Original figures were in dollars and have been converted into sterling at average 1976 exchange rate.)

Michael Hornsby

Mental illness a suitable path for treatment

On May 31 of this year there were five male and two female patients held in special hospitals who had been waiting for more than four years for transfer to NHS hospitals. A further 10 men and three women, all of whom were considered by the medical officers responsible to be suitable for transfer to NHS hospitals, had been waiting for between three and four years. Another 26 men and seven women have been waiting for between two and three years and 46 men and 10 women have been waiting between one and two years. Altogether 156 men and 40 women are currently awaiting transfer from special hospitals to NHS hospitals.

By any standard this is indeed a long wait. What it demonstrates, however, is the Government's failure to deal with the general lack of public concern about such patients. After all, it was 14 years ago that a Ministry of Health working party advocated the building of something like 100 secure psychiatric units and the then regional hospital boards were requested to implement the recommendations. Unfortunately the necessary resources were said to be unavailable.

A more important and prestigious push was provided in 1974 by the interim report of the Butler Committee on Mental Health. It recommended that the Government should establish a series of regional secure psychiatric units. The almost immediate response of the then Secretary of State, Barbara Castle, seemed to augur well for the future. She announced that she had accepted that urgent action should be taken to establish in each health region a series of psychiatric units for patients who could not be satisfactorily treated in an open hospital but who did not need the degree of security provided by a special hospital. She emphasized the importance of the transfer of patients from special hospitals to the new units, and asked regional health authorities to make suitable interim arrangements.

By October 1975, the Butler Committee, in its final report, expressed disappointment that little progress had been made in establishing the units or even making temporary arrangements. Today we still do not have a single secure psychiatric unit in operation. Yet we should not be misled by that into believing that the Government has not acted. It has, but ineffectively. Strange as it may seem, the Government actually made a special allocation of £250,000 to regional health authorities in 1976 to assist them in meeting the running costs of the units once they were established. Why running costs are provided for buildings not yet built is another question; more important is the use to which the regional health authorities put the money.

The SW Thames RHA used all but £1,793 of its £25,000 special allocation to provide secure units to offset its spending of its overall revenue. Trent RHA spent all its £50,000 on general revenue. SE Thames distributed all but £4,086 of its £403,000 grant on general revenue. Northern, Eastern and South Western RHAs spent nothing of their allocation on secure units; the remainder of the RHAs spent minimal amounts.

Most of the "special allocation" was, therefore, lost in general accounts, used no doubt for other more socially and locally acceptable schemes, or carried over to the next year. Meanwhile the patient in the special hospital waits. It would not be so bad if the places actually in existence in the psychiatric wards of the NHS hospitals were actually available for these patients but

they are there all the time. The patients, admitted because of a mental illness, are not the same as the patients who are admitted because of a physical illness. The patients who are admitted because of a mental illness are not the same as the patients who are admitted because of a physical illness.

The patients who are admitted because of a mental illness are not the same as the patients who are admitted because of a physical illness. The patients who are admitted because of a mental illness are not the same as the patients who are admitted because of a physical illness.

The patients who are admitted because of a mental illness are not the same as the patients who are admitted because of a physical illness. The patients who are admitted because of a mental illness are not the same as the patients who are admitted because of a physical illness.

Has election day gone for good in Guyana?

Can the surface calm last in Guyana, or is there a danger of the country's racial tensions breaking out again, as they did in the riots and strikes of the early 1960s? This is bound to be the main question after the recent referendum, in which the Government's proposals for constitutional reform were overwhelmingly approved, at least according to the government's own figures.

The opposition parties, the churches and various professional groups have all accused the Government, headed by Mr. Forbes Burnham, of manipulating the figures and there is no reason to doubt them. The referendum was merely the latest step in a process by which Mr. Burnham's party, the People's National Congress (PNC), has virtually welded Guyana into one-party state. In elections held in 1967, before independence in 1966, the PNC received about 40 per cent of the vote and formed a coalition with the United Force. Those elections are generally regarded as having been honest, though they were held under a system devised by Britain, in cooperation with the Americans, which was designed to prevent the People's Progressive Party (PPP), headed by Dr. Cheddi Jagan, from taking power.

Once Prime Minister of independent Guyana, however, Mr. Burnham took steps to ensure a stronger position for the PNC. In the 1968 elections the party won a 55 per cent majority, and in 1973 it became two-thirds. In both cases as the result of widespread vote rigging, carried out with the help of the Central Intelligence Agency. The referendum was a stage further in the removal of a provision in the



Guyana: going to the polls.

constitution by which certain key clauses could only be changed after approval by referendum. It provided for the creation of a new constitution by the PNC-dominated National Assembly, and, perhaps most important for the PNC, it allowed the postponement of elections which were due later this year.

The various groups which opposed the government's proposals, realising that they could not compete with the PNC's control of the electoral machinery, had decided to call a boycott of the referendum. This was very successful, and many of the polling places were almost deserted. Though the PNC party made up for it by taking hundreds of supporters from one polling place to another. But when the official results were announced, they showed a 70.7 per cent turnout and 87.4 per cent support for the government.

The PNC, therefore, now has a more or less free hand to run the country's affairs, unfettered by constitutional restraints. This would be a serious matter in any case, but is made more so by the fact that Guyana is a racially divided society, and that the PNC is essentially the party of those of African descent, who represent no more than 40 per cent of the population.

The Guyanese of Indian descent, who are over 50 per cent, are almost entirely excluded from the civil service, the police and the "People's Militia", set up in 1973. A few prominent members of the Indian community have joined the PNC, but by and large the Indians remain outside government service.

The response of the PPP, which is an entirely Indian party, has been to try to form some sort of alliance with the PNC. In 1975, after a period in which it protested strongly against the rigging of the 1973 elections, it announced a policy of "critical support"; and more recently Dr. Jagan has called for the formation of a "broad based national patriotic front government".

The PPP has been able to do this because the PNC has in effect taken over many of its policies, nationalizing most of Guyana's economy and declaring itself to be Marxist-ironic in view of the CIA's past support for Mr. Burnham as an anti-communist. But Mr. Burnham has not been interested in a deal with the PPP.

The question now, therefore, is whether the Indians will long put up with the disabilities and indignities of the present situation. Many of them are disillusioned with Dr. Jagan, since he has obviously been outmanoeuvred by Mr. Burnham, and in any case they are not all believers in Marxism.

There is some scepticism about whether Mr. Burnham himself really believes strongly in the Marxism that he professes. He is an obviously able man, with a great deal of per-

sonal charm, but his opponents maintain that he is essentially an opportunist, who is prepared to take the political line best suited to his own ambitions.

In Guyana, he has installed a tight, repressive regime, based on the support of the African community, and with frequent use of violence against opponents. The press is almost entirely under government control.

Over the years, the government has nationalized most of Guyana's private concerns, including such foreign giants as Booker McConnell and Alcan, so that it now has direct control over almost 90 per cent of the economy. But it has run into a serious crisis as a result of a shortage of foreign exchange, and there are shortages of many consumer goods, and long queues.

Guyana is a country almost as large as Britain, but with only about 750,000 inhabitants. If properly run, it could have a reasonably successful economy based on sugar, aluminium and rice. But today it is run down and repressive, and bedevilled by racial tensions that are not far beneath the surface. Middle-class people from both the main racial groups are emigrating.

In his search for foreign funds, Mr. Burnham has turned to the Russians and apparently been given a cool reception; presently they are cautious about taking on another financial liability in the Caribbean. Now he is having negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. It is a chance for outsiders to make their concerns felt.

Peter Strafford

Congratulations to Eley, who have been making shotgun cartridges for The Glorious Twelfth for 150 years.



A drab, ugly place, but it has a soul

I must declare an interest at the start of this column: I happen to like Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling and supremely ugly black township whose acronymic name since 1976 has become a symbol of black resistance against white oppression.

Despite Soweto's drabness with its endless rows of match-box houses and dusty, treeless streets, despite the mean living standards of most of its more than one million inhabitants, the sheer wretchedness of the place seems to engender the same sort of spirit that one finds in other poor areas such as the East End of London.

Unlike the East End, however, Soweto is not simply a working class society. There are upper class suburbs such as Dube and Rockville and a vast poor area in "Deep Soweto" which the better-off refer to as "the Wild West". Soweto has its "militaristic" like Mr. Ephraim Tshabalala, a many-faceted businessman, or Mr. David Tshabangu, who made his money out of recording Soweto's musical groups. There are well-to-do professional people who listen to Mozart and drive Mercedes-Benz. Even among

the labouring masses, whose function is to keep the wheels of white Johannesburg turning, there is a rich cultural diversity and that remarkable sense of hospitality which seems to be the prerogative of the poor and underprivileged.

Like East Enders the people of Soweto are proud of being Sowetans, and probably only a handful would opt to live in the white parts of town if the Group Areas Act was suddenly to be withdrawn. Soweto, it is after all, the unofficial black capital of South Africa. What Soweto does today the rest of black South Africa does tomorrow.

It also has aspects which Sowetans are less proud of, such as an occupancy rate of more than 10 people per house, a crime rate which surpasses Harlem with an average of 20 murders and 50 criminal assaults a week and a special, evil-smelling type of smog which in winter registers a sulphur dioxide content of 1,000 micrograms per cubic metre of air—five times the level of the industrial areas of Johannesburg.

For a city of its size Soweto is wretchedly short of almost all types of facilities. Of its 100,000 houses (that is a shortage of 25,000 homes) only 18,000 have electricity. There is not one supermarket in the place as the inhabitants are expected to spend their money

in white Johannesburg. There are only three banks.

Political apathy Sowetans have three consuming interests: football, Shebeens and religion. For many, football is almost a religion. It is pursued with the same sort of fanaticism as in Brazil. It is the national sport of black South Africa.

Sowetans are mad about most sports, but the facilities for pursuing them are pitifully lacking. Tennis is increasingly popular, but there are only a handful of courts, although 22 new ones are being built with help from Arthur Ashe, the American tennis star.

One of the latest crazes is outdoor chess, played on a "board" with 21 high plastic pieces. Shebeens, or "sports" as they are sometimes called, play the same sort of role in Soweto as pubs did in Britain before the advent of television. Technically, shebeens are illegal. If a black wants to drink in public he is supposed to go to one of the official beer halls (most of which were burnt down in 1976) which sell "true beer", a sorghum-based drink whose sales help finance the West Rand Bantu Administration Board.

Shebeens come in as many different categories as do pubs. There are luxurious establishments which are patronized by "situated" (people of social standing) or "swinging joints" where the snazily-dressed "cats" meet before going to one of the multi-racial night clubs in Johannesburg. At the other end of the scale there are shebeens frequented exclusively by pickpockets, car thieves or "stots" (young out-of-work petty criminals) where strangers are definitely not welcome and which disperse a full riot.

The presence of a white face causes as much initial surprise as would a black man entering the elite Rand Club in Johannesburg. But in Soweto the white is made immediately welcome.

Most Sowetans are regular churchgoers. There are about 200 churches in the township (none of which was harmed during the student unrest) representing some 70 denominations.

The Anglicans and the Catholics have the largest followings partly because they have been there the longest but also because they have always been active in organizing extramural activities. Some of the independent church leaders have grown exceedingly prosperous as their churches have expanded. Pastor Frederick Modise, founder of the 10,000-strong Pentecostal International Church now owns two Mercedes, two Cadillacs, a Pontiac GT convertible and a host of other vehicles all of which he says were "gifts from God".

Sam Mshangwane, one of Soweto's leading playwrights, has been involved in the theatre ever since he played Brutus in a school production of Julius Caesar. Since then he has written and acted in five plays, all of which have been played off by the first. The faithful Woman, has been playing to black audiences around the country for 13 years and will still attract full houses

whenever Soweto is not to theatres performed. The 10,000-strong Pentecostal International Church now owns two Mercedes, two Cadillacs, a Pontiac GT convertible and a host of other vehicles all of which he says were "gifts from God".

Sam Mshangwane, one of Soweto's leading playwrights, has been involved in the theatre ever since he played Brutus in a school production of Julius Caesar. Since then he has written and acted in five plays, all of which have been played off by the first. The faithful Woman, has been playing to black audiences around the country for 13 years and will still attract full houses

whenever Soweto is not to theatres performed. The 10,000-strong Pentecostal International Church now owns two Mercedes, two Cadillacs, a Pontiac GT convertible and a host of other vehicles all of which he says were "gifts from God".

Sam Mshangwane, one of Soweto's leading playwrights, has been involved in the theatre ever since he played Brutus in a school production of Julius Caesar. Since then he has written and acted in five plays, all of which have been played off by the first. The faithful Woman, has been playing to black audiences around the country for 13 years and will still attract full houses

whenever Soweto is not to theatres performed. The 10,000-strong Pentecostal International Church now owns two Mercedes, two Cadillacs, a Pontiac GT convertible and a host of other vehicles all of which he says were "gifts from God".



CE COMES FIRST

things which... The duty to act decisively to keep so important an element of the nation's defences in working order is self-evident. At the national level the trade unions involved have shown some comprehension of this, though they have as usual had to temper their action with an assessment of what the men on the shop floor will stand for. Not of discharging duty has the Navy been in the least harsh or aggressive towards its civilian employees. They were told that certain work required to be done on the Resolution and the men concerned were given fair notice of the fact that if they would not do it servicemen would. When that notice expired the men were not dismissed: they were suspended and their pay was stopped for work they did not do. They were then to be invited daily to resume their work.

The dispute runs wider than naval dockyards. It involves 180,000 industrial civil servants most of whom are in the defence establishments and the Department of the Environment. It is a retrospective dispute about Phase Three of government pay guidelines, which expired at the end of July. It turns on an argument about how loose the Government should be in its application of the 10 per cent on earnings rule to this category of workers. It also brings in a claim that the pay of industrial civil servants should be fixed by comparability with civilian workers in a similar fashion to that for non-industrial civil servants.

No one denies the men concerned their right to pursue their claim. No one denies them the

right to withhold their labour in pursuit of the claim, although those working in establishments whose output affects the state of the nation's defences directly and immediately would probably accept a public obligation to stop or disrupt production more sparingly and for graver cause than is general in industry. What they are being denied, and what is very important, is that they should be denied the power to decree that if in a matter immediately bearing on the security of the state they stop work, the work stops. The duty of those responsible for national security to make alternative arrangements temporarily is a duty which must be kept clear of obstruction.

There is a general point here. Trade unionists make very large claims indeed for their right and freedom to pursue their grievances against their employers at the expense of—and often deliberately by means of—injury to the interests of sections of the public with no part in the dispute, and injury to specific and basic interests of the people as a whole (of which defence is one). This is a form of aggression, and a natural response to that aggression is for the injured bystanders to organize means of abating the injury. True, that would sharpen the edge of industrial conflict and, at first anyway, lead to more protracted disruption. The loudest cries of dismay would be the unions', whose aggression would have brought it about.

INAL CHOICE BY PRESIDENT EANES

time. I have... Dr. Francisco Sá Carneiro, the prime minister, is quoted as saying that the name of the prime minister, Dr. Sá Carneiro, is a name which should be preserved. He is quoted as saying that the name of the prime minister, Dr. Sá Carneiro, is a name which should be preserved. He is quoted as saying that the name of the prime minister, Dr. Sá Carneiro, is a name which should be preserved.

ones in 1981 Portugal would have more elections to put up with in a short time than such a sick economy and politically overworked society could easily bear. That is why, initially at least, Senhor Nobre da Costa will almost certainly get the parliamentary support he needs. But if the parties want an election they have the option of throwing him out.

What should not be supposed is that a non-party prime minister means a non-political government. There is no such thing. Governments exist to take political decisions, and this one will still have to cope with the political problems that brought down its predecessor notably the question of how fast to proceed with the handing back to private owners of land illegally seized by workers in 1975. On the face of it, Senhor Nobre da Costa starts with the disadvantage of the declared hostility of the Communists and the trade unions they control, because of his past as a big boss under the Salazar-Caetano regime and his more recent record of toughness as Minister of Industry. In practice he may find that reputation makes it easier for him to get away with the minimum concessions needed to keep the Communists (who themselves are very scared of a further drift to the right) reasonably cooperative.

EN-YEAR WAR STILL GOING ON

ordat opens the... The towns they had taken from the Ethiopian control and reverted to an earlier phase of their strategy. So long as they have a haven for refugees in the Sudan and a supply line of munitions and stores from their supporters (notably Saudi Arabia), they should be able to hold out; what remains to be tested is whether the Russians can demonstrate that their methods of modern warfare can crush any guerrilla resistance in any terrain. With Cuban assistance they have organised Colonel Mengistu's current successful advance, on lines comparable to those that succeeded in Ogaden, except that Russians and Cubans have not, as yet, fought in the front line.

It is much in Russia's interest to demonstrate its power to crush any fighting formation in Africa, for African states will be duly impressed, and African establishments which lack popular support will always hope to obtain Russian aid in return for political concessions. But there is evidence that the Russians did not really wish to put their military prestige on the line in Eritrea, and urged Col Mengistu to negotiate from the position of strength they had given to him. Col Mengistu refused, and has more or less forced the Russians to play the Eritrean situation his way, not theirs. Whether, in con-

sequence of his Stalinist con-... The towns they had taken from the Ethiopian control and reverted to an earlier phase of their strategy. So long as they have a haven for refugees in the Sudan and a supply line of munitions and stores from their supporters (notably Saudi Arabia), they should be able to hold out; what remains to be tested is whether the Russians can demonstrate that their methods of modern warfare can crush any guerrilla resistance in any terrain. With Cuban assistance they have organised Colonel Mengistu's current successful advance, on lines comparable to those that succeeded in Ogaden, except that Russians and Cubans have not, as yet, fought in the front line.

It is much in Russia's interest to demonstrate its power to crush any fighting formation in Africa, for African states will be duly impressed, and African establishments which lack popular support will always hope to obtain Russian aid in return for political concessions. But there is evidence that the Russians did not really wish to put their military prestige on the line in Eritrea, and urged Col Mengistu to negotiate from the position of strength they had given to him. Col Mengistu refused, and has more or less forced the Russians to play the Eritrean situation his way, not theirs. Whether, in con-

Secrecy on party finances

From Mr H. R. Underhill
Sir, Labour spokesmen are accused by the Conservatives of "guessing" at Tory expenditure on advertising, and also of exaggerating the size of their election funds. There may be some truth in this allegation because the cloak of secrecy drawn by the Conservatives over their financial sources and expenditure is, I believe, unique in both politics and in advertising. Fifty-two weeks a year Campaign magazine, the periodical read by everyone in advertising, contains headlines that agency x has just gained a £14 million account from one advertiser and that agency y has just lost a £3 million account to someone else. Advertisers quite rightly keep to themselves new advertising themes and slogans, but the amount they are spending is known to everyone in the industry. The one exception is the Conservative Party who go to great lengths to keep this normally available information a deadly secret.

As far as income is concerned the Labour Party is in the amount of its General Election Fund, and makes available to the press every trade union or other donation of substance to the fund. The Tories put their cloak of secrecy over this too. I am told that it is not possible to get information about Richard Nixon's campaign than it is about the Tories.

So if Labour spokesmen have to estimate the size of Tory funds and the Tories accuse them of exaggerating the size of Tory resources and expenditure does not some of the blame fall on the Conservatives for their extraordinary behaviour in concealing what should be public information? Can electors be blamed if they feel that the Conservative Party has something to hide?

Yours sincerely,
REG UNDERHILL,
Acting General Secretary, the Labour Party,
Transport House,
Smith Square, SW1.

Memorial to repatriated Russians

From the Chichester Professor of the History of War
Sir, In their replies to Mr Peter Calvocoressi's letter (August 1) about a proposed memorial to the victims of the Gulag, Lord Bethell (August 3) and Mr Fitzgibbon (August 8) simplify a complex and tragic issue.

If the figures given in Count Tolstoy's work on the subject are correct, the greater part of the two million men and women from Greater Russia who fell into the hands of the Western Allies at the end of the war did indeed go back quite willingly to what was, with all its imperfections, the only home land they knew. This accounted for the bulk of the Ostarbeiter in the western zones of occupation.

Among the rest there were a number of hard cases which were treated, as Count Tolstoy has conclusively shown, in his admirable book, with denigrating humanity by several of the British officials concerned; though a great deal remains to be said about the pressures under which those officials worked.

But the bulk of the victims who have understandably aroused the compassion of Lord Bethell and his associates consisted of people taken with arms in their hands—German arms. They had either been fighting against the Allies, or carrying out duties which released the German troops to fight. Some had done so deliberately, with great gallantry and enthusiasm. The great bulk of them had no real choice. But that was equally true of the great majority of the conscripts who fought on the Western Front: not least the German themselves.

The fact is that by their actions these unhappy people helped to prolong a conflict in which some twenty million Russians died at the hands of the Germans with whom they were conscripted. It is not surprising that the best of my knowledge no memorial exists in this country to those twenty million, and I have heard of no proposal to erect one.

I hope that Lord Bethell and his associates will reflect very deeply before they go any further with their proposal, and that they will make their intentions clearly. Apart from the propaganda use that will quite certainly be made of their activities throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, there will be many in this country who will feel that to erect a monument to those who, however honourable or unwelcome their intentions, fought to defend Hitler's Third Reich is, to say the least of it, premature. If we must have more memorials, let them honour to those who, whatever their nationality, strove to overthrow Hitler.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
All Souls College,
Oxford,
August 9.

Liberal adoption of ecology

From Lord Beaumont of Whitley
Sir, Mr Edward Dawson (August 9) is correct in thinking that the Liberal Party's move towards ecological policies is genuine.

But the Party will not be immune from losing votes to "Green" Party until it has moved from a situation where it is in favour of nice things like saving Westminster Abbey and against nasty things like nuclear fallout to a situation where it is prepared to say that it rejects economic growth from non-renewable resources and is aiming at a stable society.

To make such a move will need a traumatic rejection of classical liberal economics which the Party has not yet faced, but which is necessary because it will be liberals who will be most needed to deal with the problems of personal liberty created by The Stable Society.

Yours faithfully,
TIM BEAUMONT,
Treasurer Liberal Ecological Group,
House of Lords,
August 9.

Plight of the land iguana

From Mr G. T. Corley Smith
Sir, For a moment I was alarmed by your dispatch from "Bomby" (August 8) headlined "For the iguana from Galapagos thrives in India". I was well aware that in June, after two years of hard work and much expense, the Charles Darwin Foundation had for the first time succeeded in breeding a land iguana in captivity; but why on earth should this unique baby have been exposed to the risks of travel to India? However, on rereading the story, it seemed evident that it was still safe at the Darwin Research Station on Santa Cruz, Island in the Galapagos Archipelago (a province of Ecuador) and not "off Bombay" as reported. Perhaps the tickler-type was to blame!

The story is otherwise basically correct: packs of feral dogs invaded two breeding colonies of land iguanas and, as they killed hundreds of these huge but defenceless lizards for "sport" and not merely for food, they came close to exterminating both populations. Land iguanas do not exist outside the Galapagos and the population may be a separate subspecies or indeed a distinct species. In any case, these endemic reptiles are of great importance both to science and to conservation.

I am therefore happy to report 15 further births in July. So it looks as though these extraordinary iguanas can be saved for posterity. But captive breeding is only a holding operation. The Foundation's object is to return them to the wild as it has done so successfully with several kinds of giant tortoises, and it must begin until the wild dogs (and cats) are brought under control and, in this rugged wilderness, the only present method—shooting—is not very effective. Pending a solution to this problem, large numbers are being fenced in at considerable cost and it is hoped that these will permit breeding without the intervention of incubators.

If anyone can suggest how to deal with the dogs or wishes to help with the expenses of captive breeding, I should be happy to hear about it. Yours faithfully,
G. T. CORLEY SMITH,
Secretary General,
Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands,
Greensted Hall,
Ogden,
Essex,
August 9.

Building at Greenwich

From Mr C. J. Howells
Sir, I would like to comment on Mr Fuller's suggestions (August 8) that Greenwich Council's plan to build upon two parts of the Greenwich landscape is to the detriment of our national heritage, besides being contrary to local opinion.

Greenwich is a densely populated area with wide variations in the quality of its housing. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is pressure to build upon all available space. The land which was once Queen Henrietta Maria's rose garden is now a tangle of weeds, used to no purpose, and to which the public has no access. The low profile development which the council has planned for the site consists of two-story warden-supervised flats for the elderly, carefully harmonized with their surroundings, and not encroaching upon the park.

I feel that the council's initiative in enabling elderly people throughout the borough to enjoy Greenwich Park whilst preserving its character, and hence national appeal, is to be commended. Regarding local opinion, it would appear that the local council has had regard to the needs of the borough as a whole rather than one part of it.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. HOWELLS,
15 Woodlands Park Road, SE10,
August 8.

Christians in Israel

From Dr Abraham Marcus
Sir, I was amazed to read in The Times (August 9) that a pogrom is in the making against Christians in Israel.

To those who know Israel as friends rather than as enemies, Christians as well as Jews, such a statement must represent the nadir of irresponsibility. There have been in Israel, it is true, instances of molestation of Christians and of attacks on Christian institutions. They are as common, or as uncommon, as the equally reprehensible attacks on Jews and synagogues that occur in this country. Nobody in England speaks of persecution of Jews or of a pogrom against Jews. Nor is it suggested that any public figure equivalent to Menachem Begin is offering encouragement to those who carry out such attacks.

No attempts have been made in Israel to hide these incidents. It is highly legitimate that the Jewish community should be as well as the whole area of Jewish/Christian relationships and activities that may offend Jews there—and which do not, of course, offend Christians. But why ventilate this matter through an article from a member of CAABU, an organization that has established itself as a purveyor of propaganda and the publication of a propagandist's view of a highly emotive situation is a deliberate act of insult by The Times. You know, though, that the word pogrom is part of the common experience of the Jewish people almost up to the present day. It means the murder of innocent men, women and children because they are Jews. It cannot possibly be suggested that Christians in Israel are exposed to such a danger.

To turn this word and its overtones into a weapon against us is a cynicism that only goes to show how far the poison of anti-Israel propaganda has penetrated. You have been thoroughly discredited by the feelings of Jews and you have thoughtlessly created needless anxieties in the way you have chosen to make this matter an occasion for anti-Israel propaganda.

The Jewish community of this country is deeply offended.

Yours truly,
ABRAHAM MARCUS, Chairman,
Media Committee,
The Zionist Federation,
412 Regent Street, SW1,
August 10.

Should doctors strike?

From the Director of Postgraduate Medical Education and Training, the University of Oxford
Sir, May I be allowed to reply to the Secretary of the British Medical Association (August 3), because he quotes both me and the Medical Act of 1958 inadequately?

I said that the duty of the General Medical Council is to control the medical profession so that the public interest is protected. I said that the Medical Act of 1958 is part only of its preamble ("it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners"). Before that Act, approximately one third of the medical profession, as it then existed, was unqualified in any form of sense, and the qualifications of the rest met no agreed standard. In order to control such a "profession", the Act authorized the GMC to compile and publish annually The Medical Register, which recognized those who were duly qualified; this in turn required some national control of medical educational standards.

Furthermore, the Act authorized the GMC to erase from the Register the name of any practitioner convicted of a criminal offence, or judged after due inquiry to have been guilty of infamous conduct in

Violating human rights

From Miss Susan Lord
Sir, I was struck by the positioning of The Times leader of August 2, condemning the statement of the Archbishop of Armagh on the condition of Republican prisoners in the Maze, immediately after a piece questioning the desirability of the Moscow Olympics on the grounds of human rights violations in the USSR.

I would have thought that one is either for human rights, or against them, and that they do not, as you imply in the case of the Republican prisoners, have to be earned. To suggest, for example, that the conditions of the Republican prisoners are "the direct and deliberate consequence of their choice for resistance", puts one on dangerous ground: One could equally argue that Shcharansky, et al, brought their troubles on themselves, and if they had kept quiet, they would not now be in Vladimir prison.

A simple formula, that assumes the Soviet state to be bad, therefore all opposition to it is good, and British rule in Northern Ireland good, therefore all opposition to it is bad, ensures that dissidents are seen as political prisoners, worthy of sympathy, while Republican prisoners in the Maze are criminals, who deserve what they get.

It seems to me that human rights can be violated under any political system, and this type of thinking is used to justify our transgressions. Unfortunately, the debate on human rights, because primarily concerned to demonstrate the merits of one political system over another, shows an unreasoned blindness to this fact.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN LORD,
44 Newland Park,
Hull, North Humberside.

Smiling at strangers

From Mrs John Miller
Sir, When I was young and thin and smiled at strangers, they used to look at me as if I was—in the parlance of those days—no better than a fool.

Now, when I am old and stout and smile at strangers, they look at me as if I was slightly dotty.

Forty years is perhaps a little long to go on making the same mistake: can anyone tell me how to smile at strangers without being misunderstood?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTIAN MILLER,
The Old Stables,
Newbury,
Berks.

Britain's heritage

From Mr David Pearce
Sir, I was a popularizer of the use of the word "save", having originated the title "Save Mentmore for the Nation" when publishing the booklet which launched the campaign. May I offer a response to your correspondent Mr Geoffrey Gorer (August 4)?

The word "saved" means: retained in this country as part of the national wealth of cultural, architectural and/or artistic treasures and (at least potentially) available to view by the public. It is surely a useful and widely understood shorthand. This is how many common expressions arise. I suggest that it is here to stay, and will be as much a part of Britain's heritage, if this organization has any say in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PEARCE,
Vice-Chairman,
Save Britain's Heritage,
3 Park Square, NW1,
August 4.

ization

From General of the... The towns they had taken from the Ethiopian control and reverted to an earlier phase of their strategy. So long as they have a haven for refugees in the Sudan and a supply line of munitions and stores from their supporters (notably Saudi Arabia), they should be able to hold out; what remains to be tested is whether the Russians can demonstrate that their methods of modern warfare can crush any guerrilla resistance in any terrain. With Cuban assistance they have organised Colonel Mengistu's current successful advance, on lines comparable to those that succeeded in Ogaden, except that Russians and Cubans have not, as yet, fought in the front line.

could be told through your corre-... The towns they had taken from the Ethiopian control and reverted to an earlier phase of their strategy. So long as they have a haven for refugees in the Sudan and a supply line of munitions and stores from their supporters (notably Saudi Arabia), they should be able to hold out; what remains to be tested is whether the Russians can demonstrate that their methods of modern warfare can crush any guerrilla resistance in any terrain. With Cuban assistance they have organised Colonel Mengistu's current successful advance, on lines comparable to those that succeeded in Ogaden, except that Russians and Cubans have not, as yet, fought in the front line.

the CIA asked the question about... The towns they had taken from the Ethiopian control and reverted to an earlier phase of their strategy. So long as they have a haven for refugees in the Sudan and a supply line of munitions and stores from their supporters (notably Saudi Arabia), they should be able to hold out; what remains to be tested is whether the Russians can demonstrate that their methods of modern warfare can crush any guerrilla resistance in any terrain. With Cuban assistance they have organised Colonel Mengistu's current successful advance, on lines comparable to those that succeeded in Ogaden, except that Russians and Cubans have not, as yet, fought in the front line.

Wedgwood to expand fine china production by 80 pc over 3 years

A Leyland spokesman said yesterday: "We understand the dispute is related to the operation of some new machine tools. The situation is being kept under review, but at present vehicle production is being maintained and no other workers are laid off."

Limited will, shortly, sign a lease with the Scottish Development Agency for a 20,000 sq ft factory on the Bellshill Industrial Estate, near Glasgow.

The Ferranti Scottish Group plans to recruit technically-qualified people in order to build up an 'electronic design and development capability' at Bellshill.

Computer programmers, draughtsmen and design and test engineers will be sought

Releasing human resources for the creation of new industry

Kingdom goes hidden labour in low-output a growth of any therefore depend the closure of oil its labour pool afford to continue scarce human decaying industry duplicable in developing countries result in the 1980s be much more than the short-term problems which COLIN NEW, Professor of Operations Management, Cranfield School of Management, Bedfordshire, MK43 0BP.

'Scrap and build' plea by UK shipyard unions

The unions have never before had such contact with the ship owners as the scrap and build policy is essential to get their views before pursuing this matter through other channels."

The union is active in industrial officers of the General Municipal Workers Union.

Paint groups fall into line on net prices

Mr Hattersley welcomed the commission's consumer research earlier launched in May, and said that the commission's observations on the effect of merchant price lists were clearly relevant and would be borne in mind in considering the subject of future examinations by the commission.

Tory policy on inflation

But what is he proposing instead? In plain language (for the meaning of "action to improve the supply side of the economy" is not exactly transparent), he intends to tackle the problem at its source, which is to say, he proposes to

‘Temps’

naturally function
vely if all firms
them to recruit
see that this w
age the employ
and it would c
the employees' i
Yours faithfully,
H. A. McEWEN,
Walwyn,
Hemfordshire.
August 2.

Concern over Fife gas terminal prop

Accounting Office to United States Congress published on July 31, clearly states that future major gas storage installations should be sited in remote areas and the state of California has already intro-

Tax cut sought

The Japan Chamber of Commerce has urged Mr. Takeuchi Fukuda, the Prime Minister, to cut the Bank of Japan's official discount rate by 0.5 per cent to three per cent and to implement 2,000,000m yen (about £5,494m) income tax reduction, a chamber spokesman said.

These Notes have all been sold and this document appears as a matter of record only.

11th August 1988

Standard Chartered Bank Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability in England)

U.S. \$100,000,000
Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990

European Banking Company Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Morgan Stanley International Limited

Bank of America International Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris


Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Schroders & Chartered Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co.	Amex Bank	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab African International Bank	Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd.	Astaire & Co.	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Goudaro
The Bank of Bermuda	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas)	Bank of Helsinki Ltd.	Bank Julius Baer International	Banko Urquijo Hispano Americano
Bank Mos & Hope NV	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) NV	Bankers Trust International	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient	Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild	Banque Rothschild
Banque de la Société Financière Européenne	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worms	Barclays Bank International	Baring Brothers & Co.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Bayerische Vereinsbank International	Bayerische Vereinsbank International
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Cazeno & Co.	Charterhouse Japhet
Chartered Merchant Bankers Ltd.	Chase Manhattan	Chemical Bank International	Citicorp International Group	Clariden Bank
Compagnie Montégasque de Banque	Continental Illinois Ltd.	County Bank	Crédit Agricole (C.N.C.A.)	Creditanstalt Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit du Nord	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais	Daiwa Europe N.V.
Den norske Creditbank	Deutsche Girozentrale	Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	DG BANK	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Donaldson, Lukin & Jenrette Securities Corporation	Dresdner Bank	Dresdner Bank	Dresdner Bank	Dresdner Bank
Jardins Fleming & Company	Robert Fleming & Co.	Fuji International Finance	Fuji International Finance	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Greenfields Incorporated	Greenfields Incorporated
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois	The Gulf Bank K.S.C.	Gulf Rhad Bank I.C.	Hambros Bank	Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Ltd.
Hessische Landesbank	Hill Samuel & Co.	Interbanc International	Interbanc International	Interbanc International
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Kidder, Peabody International	Kleinwort, Benson	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
Kuhn, Loeb & Lehman Brothers International	Kuwait Financial Centre (S.A.K.)	Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Lazard Brothers & Co.	Lazard Frères et Cie
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	Lazard Brothers & Co.	Lazard Frères et Cie	Lazard Frères et Cie
Lloyds Bank International	Loeb Rhoades, Hambro & International	Manufacturers Hanover	McLeod, Young, Weir International	McLeod, Young, Weir International
Merill Lynch International & Co.	B. Metzger, Seel, Sohn & Co.	Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.	Morgan Grenfell & Co.	Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Morgan Guaranty and Partners	MTBC & Schroder Bank S.A.	National Bank of Abu Dhabi	The National Commercial Bank	The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
The Nikko (Luxembourg) S.A.	Nippon European Bank S.A.	Nomura Europe N.V.	Nordeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Österreichische Länderbank
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank	Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.	Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.	Postbank
PKBanken	Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft	Rea Brothers	Renouf & Co.	Rothschild Bank AG
Salomon Brothers International	Samru Bank (Underwriters)	Scandinavian Bank	J. Henry Schroder & Company S.A.L.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Société Centrale de Banque	Société Générale	Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Privée de Gestion Financière	Sparbankernas Bank	Standard Chartered Merchant Bank	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)	Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell	Trade Development Bank, London Branch	Ueberschub Bank AG
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.	United Overseas Bank	Vereins- und Westbank	J. Vontobel & Co.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Dean Witter Reynolds International	Wood Gundy	Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.

Securicor



GROWTH MAINTAINED

	SECURICOR GROUP LTD		SECURITY SERVICES LTD	
	Unaudited results for half year ended March 31, 1978			
	1978	1977	1978	1977
	£000	£000	£000	£000
GROUP TURNOVER	<u>60,368</u>	<u>48,111</u>	<u>57,796</u>	<u>48,316</u>
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX				
Security Division	2,009	1,626	2,009	1,626
Finance Division	409	351	138	128
	<u>2,418</u>	<u>1,977</u>	<u>2,147</u>	<u>1,752</u>
Tax (estimated)	<u>623</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>398</u>
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	1,795	1,460	1,665	1,354
Due to outside shareholders	836	648	79	—
	<u>959</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>1,585</u>	<u>1,354</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE	7.8p	6.6p	10.4p	8.8p

NOTE: The comparative figures have been restated following changes in accounting policies.

INTERIM DIVIDENDS (payable September 29, 1978)				
Ordinary	0.8p	0.2985p	1.25p	0.667p
Preference	2.931p	1.155p		

As anticipated in the recent rights issue circulars of both companies, the turnover and profit growth has been maintained with increases of over 20%. This reflects the continuing demand for Securicor's services at home and overseas. The interim dividends declared are at the rates foreshadowed at the time of the rights issues.

PETER SMITH
Chairman

Ross Davies

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
More ye go

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]



EUROPE'S LEADING SPECIALIST CAR AUCTION Co.

VICTORIA & Co.

INVITE ENTRIES & BUYERS TO THEIR NEXT
BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD
PUBLIC AUCTION

On SATURDAY AUGUST 19th at 11 a.m.

If you have a fine vintage or classic car, allow us to show it to over 2,000 prospective purchasers and realise its full value. These days can you afford the risk of undervaluing your car?

Entries will include 300 classic cars. Some early consignments include—

1955 JAGUAR XK140 COUPE	1959 JAGUAR XK150 D/H	1968 ASTON MARTIN DB6
1956 ROLLS-ROYCE 25/30	1955 AUDIN HEALEY 100/4	1975 ROLLS-ROYCE S/SHADOW
1956 JAGUAR XK140 ROADSTER	1935 ALVIS SPEED 25	1956 LAGONDA ROADSTER
1957 BRISTOL 408	1947 ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY	1956 ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER WRAITH
1956 MORRIS OXFORD	1951 JAGUAR 3.8 "E" ROADSTER	1961 CADILLAC COUPE DE VILLE
1953 FORD PERFECT (5,000 miles)	1951 BRISTOL 408, AUTO	1953 MG YA SALOON
1960 ROVER 100	1952 ROVER 75, LHD	1959 AUDIN HEALEY SPRITE
1967 MERCEDES 300B	1974 FERRARI DAYTONA	1973 JAGUAR V12 "E" 2+2
1967 JAGUAR 420 (w/w)	1965 PORSCHE 356C	1951 MG ZB MAGNETTE
1965 DAIMLER MAJESTIC	1965 TRIUMPH TR4 IRS	1935 AUDIN 10 SALOON
1953 SUNBEAM ALPINE	1957 FORD THAMES TRUCK	1967 MERCEDES 300SE COUPE
1963 JAGUAR "E" TYPE FHC	1970 JAGUAR 4200, AUTO	1968 JENSEN INTERCEPTER
1973 FERRARI DIMO	1963 AUDIN HEALEY 3000	1965 MERCEDES 280SE D/H
1974 JENSEN INTERCEPTER	1968 BENTLEY "T" TYPE	1947 MG TC CONCOURS
1971 ROLLS-ROYCE S/SHADOW	1927 ROLLS-ROYCE 20 HP	1959 MERCEDES "280"
1963 BENTLEY SII CONTINENTAL	1969 DAIMLER V8 250 SALOON	1966 JAGUAR MK X, AUTO
1967 AUDIN HEALEY 3000 Mk III	1933 DAIMLER LIMBO by HOOPER	1961 MORGAN "4" COUPE
1951 JAGUAR XK120 ROADSTER	1970 JAGUAR 4.2 "E" ROADSTER	1949 RILEY RME
1955 BUCKLER OPEN SPORTS	1953 MG TF, REBUILT	1952 ASTON MARTIN DB4
1961 DAIMLER DART	1961 ALVIS TD21	
1965 ALVIS TE21, MANUAL	1946 ROVER 16 SALOON	
1975 TRIUMPH TR6		

There is still time to consign your car. Be sure to request your entry form today. Prospective bidders must register prior to the auction and leave a refundable £100 deposit to obtain a bidder's card.

Entry to the auction will be by catalogue only. U.K. £4. Overseas airmail £5.

199 BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD., LONDON, S.W.1

TELEPHONE 01-730 9438/9 TELEX 886838

CAR LEASING MADE EASY.

Fleet management is easier and cheaper with a Hertz Leasing Plan—and you don't have problems with the tax man.

Open Ended Lease

- Vehicles may be taken out of service or exchanged any time after 12 months without penalty.
- The leasing rates are automatically reduced after 24 months.
- Hertz guarantee there will be no normal used car losses.
- No extra charges for excess mileage or wear and tear.
- Maximum prices obtained at end of lease from Hertz national car sales outlets.

Managed Maintenance

- Hertz administer the servicing and maintenance of your vehicle or fleet.
- A monthly operating cost report is supplied for each vehicle.

EXAMPLE: Ford Cortina 1.6L Monthly Rate £83.00*
 *Includes managed maintenance. Vehicle returned in 30 months. Re-adval value 29% of cost.

Name _____ Title _____
 Hertz Car Company
 Leasing The No.1 Way
 To Lease, Telephone No. _____
 Overall Road, Building 226, Heathrow Airport,
 Middlesex TW6 2DD. Tel: 01-897 3817.

BALLYNAHINCH CAR AUCTION

Northern Ireland's
 Top Car Auction
 Each Monday at 6.00 pm

Around 250 used cars on offer each week, including large quantities of Mercedes-Benz, Jaguars, Volvos, BMWs, MGs, and about any make or model you can think of!

Indemnity scheme, transport, hotel, etc., all arranged. Cross Channel buyers collected at airport.

For further information:
 Phone: 023 856 3007
 or after hours and w/ends.
 039 683 414.

MERCEDES 350 SE

1974 (N Reg.). Byzantine gold, tan interior. Electric sunroof, central locking, stereo radio/cassette. 54,000 miles. Immaculate condition. Maintained regardless of cost. £7,500, private sale. Telephone 01-724 5111 (Mrs. Aston) during office hours.

RANGE ROVER 1977

Used in S. Africa. Dist. One private owner. Fitted with all accessories. Excellent condition throughout. Only 28,000 miles. Victoria Carriage (Preston) Ltd. Tel: 01-724 5111 (0202) 872213.

ASTON MARTIN V8

Manual, February '77. Imperial blue/tan. Usual accessories and extras. Genuine private sale. Immaculate low mileage car. Regularly serviced by Astons. £16,350. Phone (0780) 3586.

QUADROPHONIC MINI

White, 11 reg. Mini 1000 Quadrophonic cassette. 95000 miles. Servo brakes. Excellent condition. One advanced owner. £7,350. COVELL 495 4040 (DAY). Tel: 01-771 8151.

COLLECTOR'S CAR

1947 Rover 10. Stored for two years. Complete car. Black and Silver/Brown leather trim. Reg. LPS 18. A good investment for £700. Please telephone 253 3943

ALLEGRO SDL

1977 "R" reg. 12,000 miles. Sand glow, with beige interior. H.R.V. servo brakes, under-sealed, radio. Immaculate condition. £1,950 o.n.o. Please ring 689 9407, eves.

HURST PARK AUTOMOBILES

LEASE PURCHASE
 and retain your capital

I.L.P. Plan £283.50 down, 48 monthly instalments of £127.50 on a purchase of £2,000. Final payment 2% of today's invoice £3,000.

DAIMLER

1977 Sovereign 4.2 L.w.b. from grey with silver interior, radio, tinted glass, 19,000 miles. £25,995.
 1977 Sovereign 4.2 L.w.b. from grey with silver interior, radio, tinted glass, 19,000 miles. £25,995.
 1974 J.A. in superb condition, tan interior, radio. £23,995.

JAGUAR

1977 XJ 4.2 V6, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.
 1977 XJ 4.2 V6, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.
 1977 XJ 4.2 V6, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.

1974 J.A. V12

1974 J.A. V12, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.
 1974 J.A. V12, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.
 1974 J.A. V12, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

LEASING FACILITIES

1974 J.A. V12, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.
 1974 J.A. V12, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.
 1974 J.A. V12, 2000 cc, 19,000 miles. £29,995.

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

1979 2203 9-6 7 days

01-91 0440 9-7 7 days

ROLLS-ROYCE

CAMLETT CARRIAGE COMPANY LTD.

Offer a Selection
 of Corniches

1978 Corniche Convertible, Ivory with black interior and black hood. Latest camarque series II dashboard. 25,000 miles only. £43,500

1975 Corniche Convertible, flowed over Canibe Aqua blue, black interior, white hood. 26,000 miles only. £38,500

1974 Corniche Convertible, nugget gold, beige interior, beige hood. 37,000 miles only. £29,750

1973 Corniche Convertible, silver chalice, scarlet interior, black hood. 37,000 miles only. £26,500

1975 Corniche Saloon flared arch, silver mink, black roof and black interior. 19,000 miles only. £33,950

1971 Corniche Saloon, metallic light orchid, champagne cream interior including kneeroll. All piped in dark brown, dark brown carpets, full distributors history. 54,000 miles only. £17,950

A very beautiful specification 1973 Silver Shadow Saloon, velvet green with beige interior. Full distributors history 73,000 miles. £15,250

1973 Silver Shadow saloon, sand over sable, black interior, full distributors history, 59,000 miles. £15,500

Call us at:

NORTH FINCHLEY 446 2564

FRANK DALE & STEPSONS

1973 Rolls-Royce Corniche Convertible. Regal red with beige hide. 23,000 miles. 10,000 recorded miles.

1972 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door Saloon. Caribbean blue with black hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1972 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door Saloon. Beautifully finished in walnut and sand with beige hide.

1972 Bentley T-Type Corniche Convertible. Mediterranean blue with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1971 Bentley T-Type Corniche Convertible. Mediterranean blue with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1971 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door Saloon. Black with Ever-Hue roof and tan leather interior. 10,000 recorded miles.

1970 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door Saloon. Brewster oval sage green with grey hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow D.H. Coupe. Willow gold with beige hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

EXECUTIVE CARS

1978 Silver Shadow "R" reg. Adrenalin blue with blue roof and black interior. Electric sunroof, front headrests, under manufacturer's warranty.

1975 Silver Shadow. Caribbean blue with white hide interior. 32,000 miles. Full service history.

1974 Silver Shadow. Caribbean blue, blue interior. 19,000 miles.

1973 Silver Shadow. Silver over Seraphines blue, with white hide interior. 56,000 miles.

1965 Bentley Continental. 4-door James Young body. In excellent condition.

1976 XJS. Black. 14,000 miles only.

1975 Mercedes-Benz 250 SL. French blue, blue trim, 2 doors. 54,000 miles. Hard and soft tops.

1974 Mercedes-Benz 350 SL. Manual. White. Hard and soft tops. radio cassette.

1972 Mercedes-Benz 280 SE 3.5. Elec. roof. "L" reg.

1977 Alfa GTV. Blue. 11,000 miles only.

1977 Fiat X19. 1.1-000 miles. Metallic blue, cassette/radio.

1976 Daimler Sovereign "R" reg. Fern green with black interior. 10,000 miles.

Full leasing facilities available. H.P. and Part Exchange. 403 Edgware Road, London, N.W.5. Open 7 days a week.

TMI Ltd. 01-200 0333

Lex Mead

MAIDENHEAD COACH BUILT CARS

1978 Rolls-Royce Corniche II Saloon, silver with red hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1977 (April) Rolls-Royce Corniche Convertible. Tudor grey with beige hide. Left-hand drive. "S" reg. 33,000 recorded kilometers. British duties paid.

1977 (June) Silver Shadow II. Chestnut with dark brown hide, piped with magnolia. Picnic tables, many other extras. 10,000 recorded miles.

1977 (August) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II. Willow gold with dark brown vinyl roof and dark brown hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1977 (Feb.) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II. Chestnut with beige hide. 11,000 recorded miles.

1975 (March) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow. Regency bronze with dark brown vinyl roof and dark brown hide. 25,000 recorded miles.

1973 (March) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow. Seraphines blue with dark blue vinyl roof and dark blue hide. Webster sunroof. 39,000 recorded miles.

(0628) 33188

Officially appointed
 Rolls-Royce & Bentley distributors and retail

WANT Director wish purchase for new Rolls-Silver Shadow. Please ring and price re. Transactions on 061-228-1.

BEAUTIFUL BENTLEY T SERIES. Black/garnet. December, 1969. Air conditioned. Just completed by Rolls-Royce. Excellent condition. Private sale. £23,950. Tel: 0455 42396.

ROLLS ROYCE CAMARQUE. £75,000. Write Box 2225 K, The Times.

JAMES Y. OF BROMLEY. We are the best buyers of ROLLS-ROYCE and BENTLEY. Immediate payment. 01-260-0404.

1975 (IN) ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow. 2500 cc. 1975 (IN) ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow. 2500 cc. 1975 (IN) ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow. 2500 cc.

